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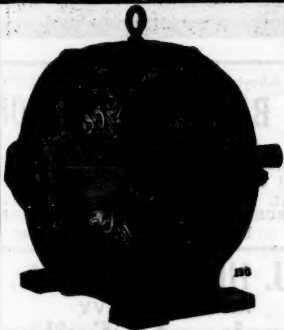
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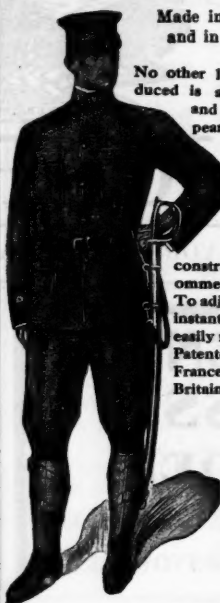
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The President and Secretary of War have decided that, in view of the fact that Major Gen. Leonard Wood is to become Chief of Staff in April, and will have before him from time to time many important questions connected with the fortification and defense of the Panama Canal Zone, he should be placed at the head of the board of officers that will this winter make a special study of the ground and report a general plan for the protection of the Canal from attack in time of war or from injury or destruction by the insane or maliciously disposed in time of peace. The problem is one of no inconsiderable magnitude. The board that has been named already by the Secretary of War consists of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; General Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; General Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery; General Wotherpoon and General Marshall, Chief of Engineers, with Comdr. Harry F. Knapp, U.S.N., and Comdr. William J. Maxwell, U.S.N., named by the Secretary of the Navy. By some it is supposed that the main task of this board is to provide a plan for the erection of fortifications to carry heavy guns to protect the entrances to the canal and plans for submarine mines at each harbor entrance on each coast. This is a part of the problem, but a very easy one. If it were all it is doubtful if it would be necessary to have a board act in the matter at all. Practically all this has been determined before this. But recent events have given emphasis to considerations that heretofore have not seemed to be regarded as of any national concern. We have had alarms of war with Japan and with Germany, and other possible complications have from time to time stirred the popular imagination to conceive of war with a few other countries. But not until of late has the possibility of war with Mexico been much thought of. When the Mexican government took the pains to offer its friendly protection to ex-President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, the military imagination of this Government began to get busy. What would happen if war with Mexico should occur? The enemy would occupy a position of advantage between this country and the Canal. Without adequate fortifications and a sufficient land force the old and well recognized rule that the fellow that got there "the fustest with the mostest men" would come pretty near settling the fate of Panama. The trouble that might happen now and then with Central American revolutionists also compels attention. The real necessity at Panama is the fortification of the twenty-one miles of frontier on each side of the Zone, and here the defense must be by a mobile army against land attack. There must be a chain of forts and batteries and there must be a strong garrison—how strong is one of the questions to be answered by the present board. The board will go to the Isthmus the first week in February, and spend the whole month there. It is a fortunate circumstance that General Wood will be able to serve on this board and enter into the general examination of the whole question of fortification at Panama on the ground. As the head of the mobile Army for the coming four years, his share of the work is of the first importance.

Col. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., contributes in "Professional Memoirs" instructive observations on the comparative cost of river and railway transportation, which have a special application at this time on account of the recent attempt to put in a wrong light the Army Engineers that signed a report on the deep waterway project for the Mississippi River. Colonel Townsend says that the halcyon days of steamboating were not the days of cheap transportation. The great reduction in freight rates in this country is due to the railroad, rather than the steamboat. When railroads were first built the cost of transportation was high and the steamboat had an appreciable advantage, but by the steady improvement of the lines, through the

elimination of curves, lowering of grades, etc., the cost of transportation has been greatly reduced. The popular impression, that if a sufficient depth of water were secured in our Western rivers, to permit of their navigation by lake or ocean vessels, a great commerce would spring into existence, he calls erroneous, although traffic on the Great Lakes is frequently cited in support of the contention. The traffic on the lakes, he says, shows that two-thirds of the accidents occur to vessels in the contracted waterways, and not in the open lake waters. These accidents increase insurance rates, which in turn become a tax on commerce. In river traffic such accidents would be inevitable, and insurance would be high, thus affording another ground for expecting unremunerative conditions. The decline in shipping on Western rivers can be accounted for by natural laws, and it is not necessary, says the Engineer officer, to assume any underhand methods by the railroads to explain existing conditions. However, he calls attention to the low cost of maintaining a nine-foot barge waterway from Chicago and Pittsburg to New Orleans, with six-foot feeders in the upper Mississippi, the Missouri and other tributaries. A waterway free to the people would be free to the railroads, which, if they saw barge transportation was cheaper, could establish their own lines of boats and compete with the regular river companies, as is the case on the Lakes and Long Island Sound.

The Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph, of Jan. 11, says: "The proposed investigation of meat prices by the U.S. Army opens up an interesting phase of the 'high living' agitation which most of us have not thought much about, being so busily engaged in looking after No. 1. The Army has never been noted for its high salaries, either among officers or enlisted men. The rates of pay were fixed at a time when the purchasing power of \$1 was about equal to \$5 to-day. Although the Government has never reduced wages in hard times, it has never increased them in prosperous times. Year after year the soldier draws his little stipend and gets along as best he can. A major in the Regular Army draws \$3,000 a year and a lieutenant colonel \$3,500. These men are usually the commanders of posts or the occupants of some other positions carrying with them lofty dignity and the obligation to take a prominent part in social life. Civilians of to-day who entertain and live as the major or the colonel is expected to live have an income of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. The general, with his salary of \$8,000, would correspond to the bank president who gets \$50,000 to \$75,000. These be times when the four-figure man must be exceeding modest and unassuming. Our sympathy goes out to the Army officer who is forced to be dazzling on a salary that would hardly warrant him in eating eggs every morning. To be sure, it is not the majors and the colonels and the generals for whose benefit this investigation is intended, but for poor old Uncle Sam, who finds that the soldiers have become very expensive boarders. Already the appropriation for soldiers' rations has been exceeded by more than \$2,000,000, and the fiscal year is not half over. This excess is attributed largely to the increased price of meats; and there is talk of black-listing the beef combine, after the manner of the treatment handed out to the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust. We feel sincerely sorry for the War Department. Just at this time there are many disadvantages about a large family."

The challenge of the Association of American International Riflemen for an annual match between the United States and Canada has been declined for the year just ended. The object of the committee, however, has been accomplished by bringing to the attention of the Canadian riflemen the desirability of considering a match for the current year. It has been decided to refer to the whole committee, viz., General Spencer, Colonel Church, Lieutenant Colonel Thurston and Captains Casey and Evans, the issuance of a challenge for a match between the two countries along the lines decided on at Sea Girt in September. General Spencer has offered the use of the Sea Girt range for such a match, to be shot either on the last two days of the N.J.S.R.A. meeting or immediately following. The New Jersey matches are to be held this year from Sept. 1 to 10, inclusive. Active steps have been taken for a comprehensive history of all international matches in which the United States has been represented by a team. Gen. George W. Wingate is preparing a history of all international matches up to the year when the New Jersey State Rifle Association first conducted an international contest. From this time until and including the Palma match in 1903 will be covered by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer. Arrangements are also under way to have the Palma match of 1907 and the Olympic match of 1908 prepared by competent authorities. The manner of the final publication of these matches will be considered by the association before definite action is taken thereon.

The Columbia Association, of Manila, composed of Filipinos educated in the United States, has passed resolutions taking strong ground against the agitation in the Islands by what it calls "misguided Filipinos" in favor of transferring the sovereignty of the archipelago to Japan. The resolutions assert that such transfer would be to the injury of the Filipinos, because the Filipinos are now, politically speaking, ahead of the Japanese, enjoying the privilege of suffrage in a measure unprecedented in the Far East; because the Japanese, with their limited conception of personal liberty, where the

Mikado is regarded as sacred and inviolate, would work along lines antagonistic to Filipino ideals; because the colonial administration by Japan of Formosa and Corea does not promise prosperity to the Philippines; because Japanese labor in the Islands would inevitably bring misery, poverty and degradation to the native laborers, and because the Christian religion of the Islands would not harmonize with the Buddhist and Shinto religions of Japan. The Columbian young men also point out that the United States is the best market for the products of Japan. As the Manila Times says, in the year ended June 30, 1908, the United States bought from Japan goods valued at \$68,107,545. This sum is more than twice as large as the total reached by all the exports of the Philippine Islands to all countries. The argument is also advanced that in fighting Russia Japan was acting on the defensive, as Russia had her eye on Corea, which someone has truly described as "the sword pointing at the heart of Japan." It was an advance, a movement that directly menaced Japan, but no such condition exists between the United States and Japan. Those Americans interested in the welfare of the Philippines have had hopes that these young Filipinos educated in America would prove leaders of their people, and they see in this manifesto of the Columbian Association more than a promise of such influence with the natives.

The raising of the age of enlistment for the recruits for the Navy to remove the immaturity which Surgeon General Rixey says is one of the chief causes of the morbidity in the Service was spoken of in our issue of Dec. 11 last, in connection with the appearance of his annual report. The Surgeon General strongly condemns the practice of keeping ships so long in warm climates, and says that this custom must be changed if the efficiency of the personnel is to be maintained. This tropical service is one reason why the undeveloped youthful recruits so often appear on the sick list. Medical officers have learned to expect, after prolonged duty in the tropics, especially when continued with the restrictions and other factors of physical and mental monotony incident to ship life in these latitudes, that the health and vigor of the personnel will materially deteriorate. Among the evidences of this is a lessened resistance to infection in general. The men seem unable to throw off even the simplest infections, which in cooler climates would hardly affect them. Boils and abscesses seem more frequent and run longer courses before recovery; infection of slight abrasions results in cellulitis, which extends with great rapidity; neurasthenia becomes prevalent, and other nervous and mental disturbances appear and anemia and digestive disorders develop. Most of these cases can be traced to no other cause than the insidious exhaustion of physical vitality. The Surgeon General thinks that great improvement could be effected if the small gunboats on detached special service in tropical waters could be more frequently and regularly relieved and ordered North to some good port, where liberty would be properly recreative and the beneficial stimulus of invigorating climate might be enjoyed. It was the common practice in yellow fever days to send North ships exposed to infection.

A general overhauling and rearrangement of offices surrounding the Secretary of the Navy, made necessary by the new reorganization plan and the appointment of four aids to the Secretary, have been completed. The room formerly occupied by the Secretary of the Navy has been assigned to Rear Admiral Wainwright, the Aid for Operations. The room hitherto used by the Chief of Navigation will be occupied by Rear Admiral Potter, Aid for Personnel. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will occupy the room hitherto used as the anteroom to the office of the Chief of Navigation, this room having been entirely refitted for its new uses. For the present, Rear Admiral Swift, Aid for Material, will continue to occupy the office he has had in the Mills Building, the annex of the Navy Department. Because of defective sanitation, owing to overcrowding, a number of clerks occupying offices near the Secretary of the Navy have been transferred to four rooms in the Mills Building, vacated by paymaster's clerks, and to five rooms heretofore occupied by the pay department of the Marine Corps, which has been removed to the Union Trust Building, where the Army Board of Fortifications and the offices of the military surgeons are now located. It is expected and desired that Rear Admiral Swift, as soon as practicable, be provided with an office near the Secretary of the Navy.

In his annual report, Major General Duvall, commanding the Philippines Division, says: "The inspectors report generally that discipline is good and the efficiency of the troops in a satisfactory state. Due to a cholera epidemic, practice marches and field training were, to a considerable extent, suspended. Out of 846 officers assigned to this command, 192 were absent from the Division. This merely exemplifies the general case, long prevalent now, full of menace to the Service, and beyond any efficient or permanent remedy save through legislation giving additional officers. The subject is threadbare, but none the less important, and especially so in these distant possessions, where, should grave emergencies arise, the insufficiency of officers would greatly handicap those here, upon whom rests the burden of maintaining the national honor and the national defense. The 192 officers above referred to are without the Division, but this by no means represents the full extent of absenteeism, because within the Division much detached service is unavoidable in connection with the civil government, in the transport service, upon map-making, etc."



What many critics of the century-old Indian policy of this Government may consider a valuable contribution to the discussion of that vexing theme is contained in a paper read before the Delaware County (Pa.) Institute of Science by Brig. Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, now a resident of Media, Pa. He says that our methods toward the Indian have been directly opposite to those which have wrought out the advancement of the negro. It is the contact of the black man with the civilization of the whites in daily life that has lifted him to the position he now occupies, and that is so full of promise; but "we organize and force upon the Indian, through our system of sustaining the tribal relation by the segregating system of Indian reservations, a condition exactly the reverse of this, calculated not only to discourage, but entirely to prevent his obtaining a usable knowledge of the American language, life and industries except in the impractical way we choose to dispense it to him by theoretical schools established in his communities." General Pratt wonders whether we could make Americans out of twenty thousand immigrants coming to our shores if we should put them on a reservation in South Dakota as we have that number of Sioux, place over them agents with a few employees, and establish among them schools for their own children only. "The arguments and devices we resort to to keep up these tribal organizations are unworthy of our civilization." The early death of the Freedmen's Bureau, with "its forty acres and a mule," was, he thinks, an infinite blessing to the negro himself, and the country as well. He contends that the small number of Indians in this country, especially the Indian children, should have privileges beyond the tribe, the privilege of seeing and learning what the United States does for other men and may do for them. "The Indians can never come to understand or use American citizenship theoretically taught them on Indian reservations. They must get into the swim of American citizenship." Many questions were asked of the General on the conclusion of his paper, one being whether the Indians themselves want to become civilized. The answer was that they have been held aloof from civilization, and therefore have not had a fair chance to determine what they want. General Grant, in his first inaugural, said, "I will favor any course toward the Indians which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship." But General Pratt said that in the last four years this policy had been reversed, and the voice of the Great Father in Washington now said to them, "Stick to your past, build on that, remain tribal." The Indian, said the essayist, is one of the most reasonable of men to develop, govern and guide into right channels. General Pratt regrets that the Board of Indian Commissioners no longer keeps up the custom in vogue in the first years of the board, of visiting either individually or in committees the Indian tribes, and prefers the hospitality of Lake Mohonk to the trouble of a trip to the West. General Sherman used to say that the worst Indian was the educated one who returned to his tribe. This, however, we deem no fault of the education, but rather of the system which segregated his tribe and sent him back to savagery when he went back to his people. The latter saw no value in the education the school-taught redman had acquired, for they were miles away from the influence of civilization, where only the instincts of the savage and the hunter held sway. Naturally, every influence tended to draw him back to the old ways, and he returned to the savagery in accordance with the law of the swinging pendulum.

Even Peary, after all his experiences of Arctic cold, will shiver when he reads that the patients in the tuberculosis ward at the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.D., part of the system of homes for the disabled Volunteer soldiers, often sleep under eighteen blankets, and he may be tempted to ask why sleeping bags are not provided for them. The temperature in the ward, in which there is no heat, sometimes falls to forty degrees below zero, and the beds of the patients then look like the sample shelves of a traveling salesman for a blanket house. From the report of Major A. W. Brewster, the inspecting officer, it appears that this extreme cold is of no particular advantage, indeed may be injurious, for he "earnestly recommends" that no tuberculosis patients in any case be sent to this sanitarium. Not only do they not get any better, but he even finds they get worse. If there are no other drawbacks in the ward—and he speaks of none—this finding of the Army inspector ought to have some influence on those persons who have been carrying the open-air cure to extreme lengths. Some time, perhaps, it may occur to these persons that heated air, if properly supplied with moisture, is no less healthful than cold air in a room or ward, and it can be even questioned whether it is not often better, owing to the rapid change of air when the room is warmer than the outside air. When the temperature in a tuberculosis ward is forty below zero and the air outside is about the same, it can be seen that the circulation of air will be slow, whereas with a marked difference in the two temperatures, as would happen if the room were heated, there would be rapid change due to in and out flowing air currents. We speak advisedly on this matter, for we recall one night in the Far West when a cold wave swept down during the night, sending the mercury to fifty below zero and when both cheeks were frozen as we lay asleep, the window having been opened top and bottom before retiring. Major Brewster says that if the Battle Mountain Sanitarium cannot be conducted with advantage as a hospital for rheumatic and kindred diseases there is no excuse for its existence.

The attempt to magnify the American people, past and present, into a band of angels, and to represent the soldiers and sailors of the nation as a sort of sulphurous society of evil-doers wholly foreign to the seraphic spirit of the terrestrial cherubim aforesaid, has been made more than once by anti-militarists, who have endowed the people of this country with virtues they never possessed, and never will possess until the dawn of the millennium, and which never could be discovered except by those eyes referred to centuries ago in Palestine as quick to see the mote in their brother's eye while blind to the beam in their own. It seems to be impossible for some intelligences to comprehend that the armies and navies of the world reflect the temper of the time and sentiments of the people they are chosen to protect and defend, just as the schools, churches and other institutions represent the ideals and standards of the day. If his article did not repeat this common error, we should not take the trouble to reply to a writer in the Post, of Denver, Colo., of Jan. 12, in which the Army of the United States is referred to as "Uncle Sam's Pet Gold Brick." So slangy

a reference to a great public institution as the Army indicates the low level of the intelligence attacking it, and would put it beneath our dignity to reply to it did it not express this exalted opinion of the American people. "The very existence of our country springs from an assumption of fraternity and good-will." This assumption that our nation was cradled in some manner of humility and brotherly kindness is found in the writings of more respectable "thinkers" than this Rocky Mountain penny-a-liner, and wears a certain aspect of grotesqueness in the light of the continued warfare of the early white settlers against the Indians and their determination to possess the country, even if it meant the extermination of the redskins, as it did. Even to-day our "fraternity and good-will" have not reached a point where the preachers of it will dare to advocate the opening of our national doors to the yellow hordes of Asia. It is one thing to preach up the surpassing virtues of the American people when it is desired to dodge the public duty of paying taxes for the public defense, but it is quite another when it comes to putting the high precepts associated with these virtues into daily practice. We have received from two indignant admirers of the Army in Denver this article of the Post, and to them and to others who have felt their pride wounded by this traducing of the soldier, we would point out that the paper is notoriously sensational, and it should be a source of satisfaction to wearers and friends of the uniform that this attack upon the system of national defense comes from no more respectable and weighty a source than such a sheet.

In his annual report, Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, Philippines Division, says: "The horses purchased in Australia by Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., have been given a thorough trial in the 1st and 6th Cavalry. One troop mounted on these animals was selected after various tests to represent its regiment at the Department of Luzon meet last December, and took first place. As a general rule, these animals have shown themselves to be hardy, tractable and suitable, but it is believed by Cavalry officers that, with the expenditure of a few more dollars per head, a better grade could have been obtained, animals of better blood and in better physical condition, which would have more satisfactorily met all the requirements of the mounted service in the Philippine Islands." There were about 400 of these horses in all, and they have been found to stand the climate of the tropics better, if anything, than American horses, and they cost considerably less at the outset. They are slightly warmer-blooded than our horses and require careful handling in training, but this presented no insuperable difficulties, and the horses were speedily brought into trustworthy tractability. Army horsemen for the most part favor the policy of buying Australian horses, and yet it is now not unlikely that the next large draft of Cavalry mounts will be sought in the Pacific Northwest. The demand is for a somewhat larger mount than the Australian horse. The average Cavalry animal lasts about seven years in the Islands, and, as is well known, cannot be brought back to the United States when once he has been taken to the Philippines, on account of the stringent laws in this country against the disease known as surra. The practice in the Philippines Division now is when a horse is condemned not to sell him to the highest bidder, but to shoot him. This is regarded as the most merciful disposition that can be made of a worn-out animal. The natives, who have had the chance to buy condemned horses, have invariably proved hard and cruel taskmasters, showing no mercy to their beasts and half starving them while working them unsparingly.

The activity prevailing in the Canal Zone is shown by the ordering of 250 new dump cars for work on the line of the Gatun Dam. These cars will be made of steel, and the dumping process will be by air. The work of replacing the trestles of the dam carried out by the flood of November has been begun, despite the handicap imposed by the heavy rains. The heaviest rainfall ever recorded on the Isthmus for one day occurred on Dec. 28-29, when 10.86 inches fell at Porto Bello. The record for one month also was broken at Porto Bello, where 58.17 inches fell, or an average of nearly two inches a day. When it is considered that a two-inch rainfall in such a city as New York causes all kinds of damage and is very unusual, it will be seen what the engineers must contend with on the Isthmus. The previous record for a month at Porto Bello was only 25.72 inches, established in 1908. At only four stations of observation on the Isthmus did rain not fall during last December, and at four there were thirty rainy days. William J. Bryan and family, of Lincoln, Neb., has been visiting the Canal Zone, where he delivered lectures under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Lieut. Col. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., president of the Canal Zone branch, Red Cross, in his annual report, announces that a series of lectures has been instituted for the purpose of instructing members of the police and fire departments in first aid to the injured. District physicians along the line of the canal who are members of the Red Cross give these lectures. Where an employee is killed by accident or otherwise, leaving his family stranded in the Zone, there is no way to relieve them except by the Red Cross, as no money can be used out of the regular appropriations for that purpose. Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is treasurer of the Zone branch, and with him on the executive committee is Major Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

It takes the Engineer Department about two years to a harbor to install a complete fire-control system. An idea of the difficulties under which the fortification work is done is shown in the matter of searchlights. The total estimate for them was \$3,566,000, and up to the present only \$755,000 has been received. The suggestion of a member at the House committee hearing on the Fortifications Appropriation bill was that some of the repair fund had been applied for ornamental uses in connection with the re-capping of batteries, but Colonel Abbot showed that re-capping is necessary to prevent water setting into the parapets, and, by freezing, destroying the concrete. In a statement of items of estimate for preservation and repair of fortifications for which funds have not been available, and in consequence have had to be passed over, a total of \$170,000 was shown, of which nearly half, or \$80,000, had to do with the batteries in Boston Harbor. One of the items called for \$12,250 for ventilating shafts in the magazines of batteries in New York Harbor, and a member of the committee asked whether that amount was made necessary because of a defect in original construction. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, explained that dependence used to be placed on instruments like thermometers, etc., but they were

found to be faulty, and now it is desired to have free ventilation. A current of air blowing through affords quick drying out of the magazines. There had been much complaint from the Ordnance Department about the deterioration of ammunition because of improper drying out of the dampness of magazines. The deluge of water from the condensation washed off all the marks of identification on the outside of the cases, so it could not be told whether the powder was new or old.

The cutting down of El Fraile Island, P.I., is proceeding satisfactorily. It was originally about ninety feet high; ultimately it will be only two feet above high water. For the purchase of searchlights and their installations in the Philippines \$139,200 is asked for. There are needed five 60-inch and one 36-inch light at Manila Bay and three 36-inch at Subig Bay. That will complete the searchlight outfit there, except one 60-inch light at Caballo. Most of the Corregidor armament is now mounted. It is impossible to form an estimate of the future cost from year to year, as the improvements in manufacture and lessened cost make figures from old armaments unreliable. The cost of preservation and repair of batteries in the United States is 95-100ths of one per cent, and 61-100ths in the Philippines. While the element of frost counts in the United States, there are the tremendous rains in the Archipelago and the extreme resultant dampness. The committee asked why the item for tools, electrical and other supplies and appliances for the gun and mortar batteries in the Philippines—\$5,000—was one-ninth of what it was in the United States, a seeming disproportion. Colonel Abbot explained this was due to the fact that in the Philippines they are fitted out on a war basis, with reserve plants in all the batteries, while an enormous plant projected for El Fraile will call for big expense.

Counting all the overhead charges, the cost of powder at the Picatinny Arsenal is 63.2 cents a pound. The capacity of the plant there is being trebled. When so trebled it would be run at one-third capacity throughout the year, instead of running full capacity a third of the year; this so as to avoid hiring and discharging so many workmen, and to retain the experienced men. Coming to the cost of manufacture to the private maker, General Crozier drily observed that he did not have to pay for fifteen days' annual leave and holidays besides, and also the Saturday afternoons in the summer time, for which the Government has to pay, amounting to practically a handicap of fully ten per cent. of the actual laboring time. Since the erection of the powder factory at Picatinny the Government has been saved from any loss due to mistakes in processes or in apparatus, whereas the powder companies have suffered very material losses in this respect, because they have to add the cost of their mistakes to the capital invested. Ordinarily the manufacturer who has a plant adapted to a certain manufacture is not much stimulated, particularly if he has not competitors, to make improvements in the product which would require changes in his plant, which would cost him money, whereas we, of course, are not subject to any such restrictive tendency in endeavors to make improvements. Then, in general, in order to purchase the powder and to use it intelligently the Government ought to know all about it that it is possible to know, and there is no other way of doing that than to make some. Our officers, in order to be thoroughly informed in regard to it, must be familiar with the process of manufacture. Those are the principal advantages, in addition to having the reserve capacity, in the opinion of General Crozier.

When the Minneapolis Tribune heard on Jan. 14 that part of a national flag was being used as matting in the office of the sheriff of Hennepin county, Minn., it printed a picture of the bunting which had served such an ignoble purpose. The sheriff is Otto Langum, and he explained that the banner had been placed on the floor to catch some of the varnish stains during the process of varnishing. The flag had been daily flown on the court house till it had become frayed by the elements; then the lower part was cut off, and it was the blue field that served as a mat. Both an Army officer and a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 1st Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard send us the clipping with the Tribune's picture of Old Glory. Our National Guard correspondent says he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and we do not wonder at his indignation over this use of the starry field of the national flag, and his hearty commendation of the Tribune for bringing before the public the alleged thoughtlessness of the county official. Such a patriotic attitude as the Tribune's toward the Stars and Stripes, and such insistence upon respect being shown it, will eventually result in a public sentiment that will put upon the statute books of all the states proper laws safeguarding the national emblem.

The Division of Music, Library of Congress, has been making an investigation into the origin and development of four of our national and patriotic songs, "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "America" and "Yankee Doodle," which has been compiled by O. G. T. Sonneck, Chief of Division of Music. The stories and traditions which have grown up about the songs have been subjected to a critical examination with a view to sifting out historic fact from fiction, and the various readings of the words have been compared in order to secure as far as possible an authentic text. The investigation brought together material of great rarity and historic interest, which it is seemed desirable to preserve in some permanent and convenient form and to make available to a wider circle of investigators than could be reached by the original and manuscript material at the library. The report has therefore been published in a volume of 164 pages, in a limited edition of 2,000 copies. There is no free distribution of the book, but while the edition lasts it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at a cost of eighty-five cents.

One officer of the Army, Gen. W. T. Sherman, were he alive to-day, could not have been induced to venture into Great Britain during the recent Parliamentary campaign, for the tune, "Marching Through Georgia," which greeted him wherever he went, was used by the Liberals in their political parades in London and elsewhere.



## RECEIVING SHIPS AND RECRUITS.

Calling the receiving ships of the Navy "cradles of homesickness," Surgeon General Rixey pleads for a better treatment of the recruit and the providing of surroundings which will not tend to disgust him with Navy life as soon as he enters it. He finds young men are attracted to the Service, and enter it with the idea of making it their life career. At least, their minds are open to conviction, and they are fully prepared to form a liking for the Navy, but their susceptibility to influence is equally sensitive to discouragement, more especially as many of them are leaving home for the first time, and, he says, it would not be surprising, therefore, to learn that "receiving ships are the cradles of homesickness, mental morbidity and much lasting discontentment, if nothing worse. Recruits are strongly impressed at the outset, quickly forming an opinion of the methods of the Service, favorable or unfavorable as the conditions strike them, and the manner in which they are to-day herded together on receiving ships is utterly disillusioning. Happily the living conditions on receiving ships are not an index of conditions on cruising ships, yet unfortunately there is nothing about the conditions under which these young men have their first touch with the Service which gives them a true idea of all that is beyond.

"That there are real objectionable features is clearly and abundantly evidenced by the aversion which most seasoned men feel to remaining any length of time on receiving ships. The conditions are manifestly makeshift, and breed dissatisfaction with the Navy. Only those who are experienced in the ways of the Service can make themselves even tolerably comfortable with the existing berthing, messing and toilet facilities, and the false conceptions thus engendered are antagonistic to the best interests of the Service. That proper care of new recruits has a beneficial influence is impressively illustrated by the young men who have been trained under the improved conditions which obtain at Newport and Norfolk. These apprentices are noted for their healthfulness, cleanliness of person and splendid all-round military bearing and deportment, and it is safe to say that their surroundings during the period of training are in great part responsible for this result. These are the men, also, who become imbued with the 'military sense,' who are loyal to the Service and who re-enlist."

A mild and more open climate for the receiving and training stations appeals to the Surgeon General as promising advantages which should receive earnest consideration. The majority of the recruits of the Navy have not reached their full growth or physical development, and it is of the utmost importance to their health and future development into strong and robust men that they should spend as much time as possible at work or at exercise in the open air. Besides, a very large per cent. of the recruits are fresh from the farms of the West and South, and have been following occupations necessitating an outdoor life; and to take such recruits, says the Surgeon General in his annual report, and crowd them together on ships or to send them to stations whose climate for half the year is such as to make it impossible to be much out of doors, without exposure to cold or inclement weather, is necessarily in the highest degree detrimental to their physical welfare.

"The maintenance of receiving ships as places for the retention of recruits, and even continuous service men, but particularly the former, for a longer or shorter period, is positively harmful to the Service, as well as to the individual, and makes for a state of affairs which may at any time prove disastrous to the country. Apart from the strictly hygienic and sanitary arguments for the suggested change, there is a social factor that has been generally overlooked, but which merits serious attention."

It is our opinion that the Surgeon General of the Navy has touched one of the sorest spots in our entire naval management. All students of human nature acknowledge that among the strongest impressions are those first formed. True, the rule does not always hold good, any more than any other principle of human life, but first impressions have gone far toward shaping the destinies of the greatest men. No one that has had a close acquaintance with life on receiving ships will wish to soften the indictment made against them by the chief medical officer of the Navy, in the matter of social atmosphere and attractive environment. The surroundings on these ships are entirely depressing. A mass of young men thrown together day after day in such close quarters is certain to breed ideas of monotony and sameness in the recruit which may never be eradicated from his mind. As the Surgeon General says, it is easy for the recruit to form the impression that life on board a warship is as monotonous as that in a receiving ship, and while it may be said by the thoughtless that as the man has enlisted and cannot leave the Service until he has had the opportunity to know the life of the warship, it should not be forgotten that letters home to members of their families and to their young men friends the homesick youths may paint the career they have entered upon in so gloomy colors as to spread abroad a totally wrong conception of naval life, and to deter many other youths, with inclinations toward the Navy, from enlisting. The real restrictions inseparable from life on warships constitute a sufficient obstacle already to recruiting, and there should be no unnecessary development of conditions of unpleasantness and mental distress.

## ON BEHALF OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

In our paper of Nov. 20, 1909, page 327, we published so much of the annual report of Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding Philippine Division, as was received by cable, calling special attention to his defense of the Philippine Scouts. We have now received the full report. In addition to what we have already printed, General Duvall has this to say about the Scouts:

"The Scouts are subject to adverse criticism from those who from ignorance fail to separate them from the Philippine police (the Constabulary) on one side, and on the other side from that branch of the Army to the increase of which the existence of the Scouts is a logical obstruction. It should be kept in mind, though it has often been lost sight of, that the Scouts are a part of the Regular Army, subject and ready to serve anywhere, and, except that they may be placed on duty to assist the Constabulary under certain special enactments of Congress, their status is the same. The laws for the prompt use of troops when the police are inadequate are efficient and sufficient, and it is the custom and intention to use Scouts on the first call for assistance from the local civil authorities. But by such use Scouts do not become Philippine police; they remain amenable to the discipline of the Army and operate under Army officers only.

"Four regiments of American Infantry to replace the

Scouts would entail the additional cost of the pay and allowances of four colonels, four lieutenant colonels and twelve captains (regimental staff officers). No larger organization than the battalion is desirable for Scouts. The Chief Surgeon remarks in his annual report: "Venereal diseases constitute, as formerly, the principal cause of non-efficiency among the Regular troops," while from this same report it is seen that venereal disease is at the very foot of the list of morbid causes of non-efficiency in the Scouts. Considering all the items, the Scout's cost is found to be thirty-six per cent. of that of the American soldier. The marked improvement of the Scouts in small-arms practice is shown by the following comparison:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Total firing .....	97	102	107
Individual figure of merit..	51.03%	85.74%	122.89%
Collective figure of merit..	48.24%	53.15%	82.45%
General figure of merit....	40.64%	60.45%	102.67%

"The order requiring Scout officers to pass a satisfactory examination before promotion, or reappointment, has proved most beneficial. Officers are now required to take the prescribed school course, and it is not believed that many will be deficient at the next examination. All Scout officers are not of necessity drawn from the enlisted body of the Regular Army; they may and do come from civil life or from the native class. Therefore we have the anomaly of some Scout officers being eligible to retirement (though the method is roundabout, inconvenient and annoying to all concerned, and to the Scout officer thus retired naturally humiliating), while others have no such right. To state this condition is to condemn it, and it is recommended that some simple, direct provision of law be sought by which all Scout officers shall be placed upon the same basis in respect to this right, and that basis a fair one. If the Scouts are to be retired as are other soldiers, they will be able to do so after but fifteen years' service, in view of the provision of law which, in computing the retirement period, counts double any service in these islands. Such a situation is absurd, and should be corrected by such amendment of the law as will debar the Scouts from the double time privilege for service rendered in their native land. The object for which the Scouts were organized (to furnish an efficient body of native troops at comparatively small cost, and to save American troops a part of the great losses they incur when in the field in tropical countries) is being well accomplished. I wish it fully understood that it is with a distinctly high standard in mind that I pronounce the Philippine Scouts a very valuable adjunct to the Army; well armed, equipped and accouttered; their maintenance economically administered; of exceptional soldierly bearing; in the main well drilled, trained and disciplined; eager and quick to learn and with exemplary ardor for field service. As for their racial courage, which has of late been so openly aspersed, it is known that their officers repose much confidence in the dash and grit of the men, those officers who have been in the tightest places with them being the most pronounced in such confidence, and in this opinion I fully concur, from abundant experience with a company of such troops in my own command during the insurrection, the leader, a native Ilocano, being now a captain of the Scouts. The companies serving separately, or not directly under a major, are, with very rare exceptions, far behind in every way, but particularly in the vital respects of drill, discipline and esprit.

"As a general thing the officers are of markedly fine physique—as, of course, they must be—proud of their organization and earnest to improve. The comparatively small number of drones or ineffectives I think can be weeded out, or at any rate put where they will do the least harm.

"To conclude: I ask the War Department's constant support in all matters tending not only to abolish the evils, but to increase the world of good now existing in this admirable body of troops. To this end several more majors (but decidedly no colonels nor lieutenant colonels) are needed, and these should come from the very best qualified captains eligible. The serious need—indeed, I feel it a solemn need—of having practically all the companies under the constant supervision of a major, cannot be exaggerated. This most deserving class of officers should not in any way be discriminated against. Not only does the law entitle them to the same dignified and considerate treatment that other officers receive, but the measure of their performance and their present general excellence would claim it for them in all fairness. In this regard I have discovered a profound and common soreness among them, but this is a condition which can and will be radically ameliorated in this office."

## ARMY BILL DISCUSSION.

Among the items of the Army bill debated in the House before the bill's passage Jan. 13 was that relating to Alaskan roads. In the discussion of the item of \$150,000 for construction and maintenance of military and post roads in Alaska, which was ruled out on a point of order as new legislation, and a substitute item of \$100,000 for repairs and maintenance of roads adopted, Mr. Sulzer thus lauded Major W. P. Richardson, 13th Inf.: "The chairman of this Alaskan Roads Commission is Major W. P. Richardson, of the U.S. Army. He asks for this appropriation. His request should not be whistled down the wind. He has been chairman of the Alaskan Roads Commission ever since its creation, in 1905, and he has done—and I am glad to stand here and say so—a great work in the vast wilderness of Alaska, which is very little appreciated, because it is practically unknown to the citizens of the United States. But the people in Alaska know. They appreciate all Major Richardson has done and is doing. They see and they realize his work, and it will stand for centuries to come a great monument to the zeal and the energy and the engineering skill of Major Richardson—one of the best and one of the most efficient officers in the United States Army or any other army."

## PHILIPPINE FORAGE.

In endorsing the action of Quartermaster General J. B. Aleshire in the purchase of timothy hay for Philippine forage at a decided advance over the price of the Middle Western upland hay, the Quartermaster General showing that such purchase really meant a saving, on account of the timothy's greater food value, notwithstanding the contention of Mr. Anthony, of Kansas, to the contrary, Mr. Hull said that the Quartermaster General "in this, as in every department of his office, has proved himself a most careful, painstaking and efficient officer of the Government; really, I think one of the great bureau chiefs, giving careful consideration to every detail of his great bureau and full and valuable information to Congress."

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, objected to the Philippine

Scouts appropriation, and inquired if the chairman of the committee was apprised of the fact that General Edwards had recommended the abolition of the scout idea in the Philippine Islands, and recommended that instead of the Scouts the duties pertaining to that service should be turned over to the Constabulary of the Philippines, by which the Government would be saved about \$2,000,000 per year.

Mr. Hull: "If General Edwards or the War Department desires to get rid of the Philippine Scouts as part of the armed force of the United States, I think they can do it without any new law, because the law now provides that there shall be not to exceed 5,000 Philippine Scouts. If they regard this as an unnecessary part of the armed service, why should they not disband as many of this organization as they desire to muster out, and then the officers could be sent elsewhere to perform duty, and thus they would accomplish their purpose. I would be glad if Congress would go further, and provide that the Constabulary be a purely civil force under the control of the civil government of the islands, and not be supported by the assignment of officers of the Army to it, and thus cease to be any charge on the General Government. To-day we are officering the Constabulary in part, and those officers are being paid according to their rank in this bill. It would be a saving to the General Government. The law as it stands is a saving to that extent for the civil government."

## WIFE DESERTION, ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. Hull sat down very hard upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Cox, of Indiana, providing "That in all cases where an enlisted man has deserted his wife, or his wife and minor children, or minor children, one-half of the pay of said enlisted man may be paid to the deserted wife, or wife and minor children, or minor children, under regulations to be prepared by the Secretary of War." Mr. Hull said: "Not one soldier out of 10,000 is enlisted as a married man. He may re-enlist as a married man, his captain having given consent to his marriage while in the Service. But I will venture the assertion that if the gentleman from Indiana's constituent enlisted after he was married he concealed the fact of his marriage at the time of his enlistment. Otherwise he would not have been accepted. While my sympathies are with the wife and children who are abandoned, in my judgment a man who is getting \$15 a month in the Army, when he is confronted with the proposition that he has got to divide it up, will take himself off and hide from his family and the Government, too. Wherever a man has done anything of that kind, charges ought to be preferred at the Department, and the man ought not simply to divide his money; but because he has perpetrated a fraud upon the Government he ought to be tried and sent to a military prison, and, after expiating his crime, be discharged in disgrace from the service of the United States."

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The appropriation of \$450,000 for the manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms called for from Mr. Sulzer, of New York, an earnest plea for more steady employment of the forces of skilled artisans at the various government arsenals and gun factories, in which Mr. Sulzer said: "The Ordnance Department is one of the best equipped and most useful branches of the government service. It has at its head Gen. William Crozier, one of the most experienced, one of the most zealous, one of the most competent and one of the most efficient men in the Army of the United States. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Government can manufacture all kind of arms and ordnance of every description and every character for the Army and the Navy cheaper and quicker and better in its own arsenals than the same work can be done in any private factory, and yet the Army and the Navy Departments are continually giving the work to private concerns. The Government should do its own work in its own arsenals and gun factories, and should maintain them in preference to private concerns to their greatest degree of capacity and efficiency."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In proving his claim that newspapers are of great value as historical sources, James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., could have found no better evidence than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which has been drawn on often and extensively by writers of various kinds of histories, from regimental records to exhaustive studies of the wars of this country in the last fifty years. In the list of publications which he says in his "Historical Essays" (Macmillan Company, New York) he consulted we do not find mention of this paper. If he neglected to consult our files, we believe he missed a source of great historical wealth, because, irrespectively entirely of the opinions of the paper itself, our columns have contained the views and recollections of some of the leading military minds this country has produced in the last half century. These essays have reached the public before either in magazine publication or as papers read before historical societies. "Who Burned Columbia?" is the subject of a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1901. In this Dr. Rhodes accepts neither Sherman's charge that Gen. Wade Hampton ordered the Southern city burned nor that of the latter that Sherman was responsible for its destruction. Quoting from the statements of Col. George A. Stone, commanding the first Union brigade to enter the city; from Gen. W. B. Woods, whose troops replaced Stone's; from Gen. John A. Logan, commander of the famous 15th Corps of the Federal Army, and from Gen. O. O. Howard, the historian seeks to make it clear that the fire was started by escaped convicts released from the penitentiary by the flight of the Confederates, by drunken vagabond soldiers, and by some of the negro inhabitants. General Logan, in his report of March 31, the city having been burned on Feb. 16, wrote: "The citizens had so crazed our men with liquor that it was almost impossible to control them." General Howard, commanding the right wing, wrote on April 1 that in some places in the city "we found officers and kind-hearted soldiers protecting families from the insults and the roughness of the careless." It is true that when the fire was well under way Sherman appeared on the scene and gave no orders, but none were necessary, it is made plain by Generals Logan, Howard, Woods and others were laboring earnestly to check the spread of the flames. To the accounts of the Federal officers Dr. Rhodes gives great weight, for, he says, they were written without collusion or dictation, and before the subject had risen to the dignity of an irritatingly sectional controversy; how irritating is shown by a story told in the essay of a dinner party in New York, at which General Sherman and an ex-Confederate general who had fought against him in the Southwest were the chief guests. This dinner took place during the last few years of Sherman's life, when he lived in New York city. One of the guests, a



Englishman, seeking information, innocently asked, "Who burned Columbia?" and instantly let loose a storm. The emphatic language of Sherman, interlarded with the oaths he uttered spontaneously, the bitter charges of the Confederate, the pounding of the table, the dancing of the glasses, told the Englishman that at that time the bloody chasm had not been entirely bridged.

By the same firm is published "The Evolution of Worlds," by Prof. Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., and propounder of many interesting theories about Mars and its "canals" and other celestial bodies. In the opening words of this volume the noted astronomer startles the unthinking or the astronomically untrained by saying, "Quite as near us as the stars we see, and perhaps much nearer, are orbs of which most of us have no suspicion. Unimpressive our senses, and therefore ignored by our minds, are bodies which, except for rare occurrences, remain forever invisible. For dark stars in countless numbers course hither and thither throughout the universe at speeds as stupendous as the lucid ones themselves," a statement which contains a suggestion to oversanguine aeroplanists that if they go too high they may collide with some of these dark celestial tramps.

To those who have believed that the controversy over the type of canal in Panama has been the chief subject of dispute among engineers for some time, the chapter on "The Battle of the Engineers," in Herbert Quick's "American Inland Waterways" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), will come as a surprise, especially when they are told that "the controversy among the engineers over the reforestation of the United States is as much more important than the Panama dispute as the continent is greater than the isthmus." The "battle of the trees," as it may so be called, began in May, 1908, when Marshall O. Leighton, chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey, published the résumé of his report to the Inland Waterways Commission on the relation of water conservation to flood prevention and navigation in the Ohio River. It was a daring appeal for a great project by "one of the conspicuous advocates of the new co-ordinated conservation movement as against the old methods of unrelated and piecemeal work." This paper challenged the attention of the Army Engineers, and in June Capt. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., attacked the plans of Mr. Leighton, especially the reservoir scheme for the control of the head waters of the great rivers. Mr. Leighton replied, and then Major H. O. Newcomer, C.E., U.S.A., took the field against the hydrographer, his chief objection being based on the fluctuations of level in the proposed reservoirs and the resultant disease and death following the exposure of the bottoms. He also criticized the composition of the Waterways Commission, asserting that only one river engineer, General McKenzie, figured in the personnel. To this Mr. Leighton replied, and an officer of still higher grade, Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E., U.S.A., came forward with an exhaustive paper, which carried the war into Africa by attacking the whole project of reforestation. He emphatically denied that forests hold back water as much as has been contended, and held that a watershed completely denuded of its trees sends out to rivers a flow just as good for the purposes of navigation as the forested watershed, and no more harmful in the matter of floods. Indeed, said Colonel Chittenden, "forests never diminish great floods, and they probably do increase them somewhat." Records of floods, Colonel Chittenden asserted, prove conclusively that there has been no marked change in them since the settlement of the country began, and "that such change as there has been is on the side of higher high waters and lower low waters, before the forests were cut off." There is very little to be said, he insisted, to support the claim that forests increase the rainfall. This paper of Colonel Chittenden has been made part of the Congressional Record, and it is charged by Mr. Quick that it has been seized upon by "selfish interests whose plans Colonel Chittenden could not have intended to further, as an utterance by which to justify governmental action along the old lines of waste and destruction, and the ruin of the interests of posterity for the swollen fortunes of to-morrow." Colonel Chittenden's paper was read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was deemed the ablest presentation of the views of those who hold that there has been too much and too sensational talk about the early impoverishment of the United States through the exhaustion of its natural resources. Mr. Quick's book is a protest against the "railway-mania of the American people," which, he thinks, caused them to neglect their waterways, while their commercial rivals in Europe are steadily and effectively broadening their system of canals and improved rivers. The type and illustrations of this book are not less excellent than the impartial spirit in which the author has summarized the papers of the Army Engineers referred to above.

Now that steel enters so largely into the construction of warships, a work on "Paints for Steel Structures," by Houston Lowe, should prove of great interest to the builders of our fighting craft. No matter how backward the average man may be in regard to chemical action and the laws of physics, there is one thing he is proud of knowing, and that is how rust is produced. He will tell one glibly how the oxygen and water of the atmosphere combine directly with the iron to form a new substance, which is rust. Now, however, this theory is consigned to the scrap heap of exploded theories, and scientists have several new ones to take its place. These are described by Mr. Lowe, who explains the importance of properly adapting paints to the protection of the great steel structures that have come into being since the beginning of the skyscraper era. Ten years have passed since this book first appeared, and this fifth edition, which is published by John Wiley and Sons, New York, contains instructive new matter, especially the section on "Rust," a subject to which increasing attention is being given as the development of steel buildings continues. The old belief, says the book, that rusting is due to a combining of oxygen and water with iron, is now discarded, because it is found that iron cannot unite directly with oxygen except at a very high temperature. Several new theories have come to take the place of the old: they are the carbonic acid, the hydrogen-peroxide and the electrolytic. The latter theory has the strongest support, based upon the recognized tendency of metals to go into solution even in pure water. The act is accompanied by a releasing of hydrogen positively charged with electricity, leaving on the metal a corresponding charge of negative electricity. If oxygen is at hand to combine with the hydrogen, the electrical tension is relieved in a small current, and new portions of the metal pass into solution. Corrosion of iron has nothing to do with electrolysis by stray electrical currents from outside sources. The currents involved in rusting under this new theory are almost infinitely short and minute and originate in or on the metal itself. This new knowledge is being used by the manufacturers of paint in preparing coatings that will be adapted to the possibilities of rusting. This book has received the approval of many

builders and others qualified to speak of its merits. Prof. L. H. McFadden, formerly professor of chemistry and physics at Otterbein University, prepared most of the matter dealing with the origin and spread of rust.

Much of the value of the fourth edition of "A Handbook of Polar Discoveries," by Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., is destroyed by the large map frontispiece, giving the routes of the different explorers, on which is written in red letters, at the spot marked the North Pole, "Cook arrived April 21, 1908; Peary arrived April 6, 1909." The preface, signed by General Greely, is dated "October, 1909," the time when the controversy over Cook's claims was at its height, and we should have thought that the author would have waited till some other evidence than Cook's unsupported word had been produced before stamping upon a map, designed to be an authoritative record, any endorsement of what as good authorities as General Greely himself deemed very questionable, especially when in a sense, the word and reputation of an officer of a sister Service were involved in the dispute. Nor can we understand why, after Peary, whose knowledge of polar conditions was admittedly superior to that of any other living white man, had denounced Cook as a fraud, General Greely chose to write these words: "Phenomenal as was the success of Cook and unsurpassed as were the final marches of Peary, the writer, from his personal knowledge of the Smith Sound environment and of both explorers, finds himself constrained to give full credit to their reports, though Cook's are bitterly contested." With such worthless material in it as that, in view of the fiasco of Cook's efforts to prove his claims before the University of Copenhagen and his confession of guilt by his flight, we do not see just what value this fourth edition, which is from the press of Little, Brown and Company, Boston, has. Going still further, we are frank to say that it is to be regretted that accuracy should have been sacrificed in an effort to get a book before the public, and we trust that hereafter officers of the Army, which has been noted for the correctness of the reports and books by its officers, in writing for the public will be actuated primarily by a sense of their duty to science, to history and to truth.

#### BRIGADIER GENERAL SHARPE.

(By Emmet Hamilton, in National Magazine.)

The effectiveness and mobility of troops practically depend upon the manner in which the soldier is nourished. In short, his health and fighting strength depend upon his food and its preparation. The position of Commissary General—to which General Sharpe has recently been again detailed—is, therefore, of vast importance in the supreme and final test of war, which may spell success or disaster to a nation. He has devoted to the subject years of study and observation, and these, combined with actual experience both in times of peace and war, have found expression in authorship and the highest form of practical administration.

General Sharpe is descended from one of the oldest Dutch families in New York, dating back to early colonial days. The family settled at Kingston, the original capital of New York state, and still reside there, where the subject of this sketch was born fifty-one years ago. He is the son of Gen. George H. Sharpe, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, and a political leader in New York a quarter of a century ago.

When eighteen years of age he entered the Military Academy. The appointment came unsolicited, and without even a knowledge by either son or father that it was contemplated. President Grant intended the selection as a compliment to the son and a delicate expression of regard for the father—an old comrade of the Civil War, between whom and himself a long and intimate friendship had existed, which continued unbroken to the end. He began his Army career as a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry, which, singularly enough, was General Grant's old regiment. After a year in active service spent in the West he resigned from the Army, but in the succeeding year was appointed a captain in the Subsistence Department by President Arthur, another old-time friend of his father.

Surprising as the statement may seem, it is nevertheless true that no systematic treatises on the provisioning of armies in the field have been produced in America except those which owe their authorship to General Sharpe. There is not even an American work except his which includes a summarization of the varied and extensive literature concerning it. The subject is a strangely neglected one, considering how vital it is in military education and efficiency. General Sharpe possesses a fine professional library, including many rare and valuable works about the subsistence of armies and other military subjects, which he intends to donate to the office on final retirement from active service.

In the year 1895 he reached his majority, and at the outbreak of the Spanish War was promoted to be a lieutenant colonel and deputy commissary general. He was early in the field during that struggle, and went as Chief Commissary of the Army which invaded Porto Rico. Not long after returning from there he served a tour of duty in the Commissary General's office. On reorganization of the Army in 1901 he was made a colonel and Assistant Commissary General, and in the following year went to the Philippines as Chief Commissary of the Division, adding to his military reputation in that distant field. In the fall of 1905, upon the promotion of Commissary General Weston to be a major general, he succeeded him as Chief of the Subsistence Department, carrying with the succession the confidence and friendship of that distinguished soldier. Two years ago he made an extended tour abroad to study the supply systems of the British and Continental armies, where every facility was afforded and every courtesy shown him by the officials of the various countries visited.

Among some of the features adopted during his administration as Commissary General is a new ration which has given satisfaction throughout the Army. The Army training schools for bakers and cooks have been widened in scope and increased in number. A Baker's Manual has been published for issue to the Army, and the Manual for Army Cooks has been revised and brought up to date. Upon his recommendation there was transferred two years ago to the Subsistence Department, as properly belonging to its functions, the field cooking apparatus of the Army. A new type of field oven for baking bread and a new field cooking outfit have been designed, and a fireless cooker has been perfected by which warm food can be supplied in bivouac, on the march or on the firing line. After exhaustive trial there was recently adopted a specially arranged kitchen car for large bodies of troops traveling by rail, a detachment mess car when smaller bodies thus travel, and a portable gas cooker for use when the two former arrangements are not available. These devices have revolutionized the old system of providing for subsistence of troops traveling,

and are a satisfactory solution of what has been for years a most troublesome problem. The business methods of the Department have been revised and thoroughly modernized.

General Sharpe is keenly interested in the National Guard of the country, and is one of the warmest friends of that organization among the officers of the Regular Army. A large standing Army, common to the countries of the old world, is opposed to the genius of American institutions and the sentiment of the nation, so that the Militia must be depended upon in a supreme struggle, which may involve national existence, and should be encouraged and trained for such a conflict, even though it should not come.

He belongs to a class at the Military Academy that has given to the Army Quartermaster General Aleshire, one of the most vigorous administrators since the Civil War, and Col. George Goethals, Chief of Panama Canal Construction, who ranks with De Lesseps and James B. Eads. General Sharpe has covered every field of activity in the Subsistence Department, and has a record for progressive and effective administration which easily compares with that of the ablest of predecessors. He is ardently devoted to the military art, and is esteemed in military and civil circles for his professional attainments and attractive personal qualities.

#### ENGLISH ANALYSIS OF WARSHIP TESTS.

It is impossible to overestimate, says the London Engineer, the importance of the experiment carried out by the United States with the two "Dreadnoughts" recently added to the Navy, the Delaware and North Dakota, in the comparative tests of the efficiency of the Curtis turbines of the North Dakota and the reciprocating engines of the Delaware. The efficiency of a warship, says the Engineer, depends largely on her range of action, how far she can go without having to refill her bunkers. This depends on certain factors, which are all variables. For every ship there is a speed at which she can steam further per ton of coal burned than she can steam at any other speed. What this speed may be can only be determined by direct experiment.

For the Delaware and the North Dakota, says the Engineer, "it is claimed that they are the most powerful warships afloat. They are, in all respects but their machinery, sisters. Their displacement is about 21,500 tons, and their contract speed twenty-one knots." The North Dakota was built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and is propelled by Curtis turbines, developing on the high-speed trials 31,400 shaft horsepower, which drove her at 22.25 knots. The Delaware was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. She has reciprocating engines, and on her trial attained a speed of 21.563 knots with 28,578 indicated horsepower. Not only were trials made to settle speeds and powers, but also incidentally to fix the range of action of the two great ships. A keen controversy is going on between the two shipbuilding companies to settle this point. We are told that the United States Bureau of Steam Engineering estimate that the North Dakota can steam about 5,000 knots and the Delaware 6,000 knots, without quite emptying their bunkers—figures which do not appear to be justified by those in the table submitted.

"We now proceed to examine the facts in a little more detail; and, first, as to the consumption of fuel. Taking the main engines only, we find that at 12 knots, 19 knots and 21 knots, the Delaware required 15.48 lbs., 12.7 lbs. and 12.9 lbs. of feed water per horse per hour. The North Dakota, at the same speed, required per shaft horsepower 20.6 lbs., 14.25 lbs. and 13.8 lbs. Even after we have made an allowance for the difference between shaft and indicated horsepower, we find that the Curtis turbine is not so economical as the piston engine, and, as was to be expected, this is particularly manifest for the lower powers. Every steam engine, whether it is a piston engine or a turbine, has a certain speed which is more economical than any other speed. In the Delaware the difference between best and worst is only 2.58 lbs.; in the North Dakota it is 6.8 lbs., or nearly three times as much. The Delaware, during a full-speed four hours' trial run on Oct. 23, made 21,563 knots with 28,578 indicated horsepower and a coal consumption of 24 English tons per hour. The figures for the North Dakota have not reached us, but we deduce them from the published water consumption. At 21.64 knots she burned 28 tons per hour; taking the fraction of a knot higher speed into account, it may be said that the consumption—which is in American tons of 2,000 lbs.—was about the same for both ships. This is assuming that the boilers evaporated 8 lbs. of water per pound of coal, which is the stated evaporation. Applying the same rule to the Delaware, we find that the consumption was 26½ tons per hour. We may take it that at these high velocities there was no substantial difference between the ships.

"Turning now to the lower speeds, we find, calculating in the same way, that at 12.24 knots the Delaware burned 5.26 tons per hour, and the North Dakota, at 12.06 knots, 5.6 tons. The builders of the Delaware give the consumption as 4.3 tons per hour at 12 knots. The Fore River Company do not give any figures. If the builders of the Delaware are right, then the boilers must evaporate more than 8 lbs. per pound of coal. The Delaware made, we are told, 21 knots with 23,600 horsepower, 19 knots with 14,560, and 12 knots with 3,520 indicated horsepower. At all these speeds the total weight of steam used by the North Dakota, including all auxiliaries, was in excess of that required by the Delaware. The data are, however, incomplete, in that nothing has been said—officially, at all events—about the comparative efficiency of the propellers in the two ships. The probability, nay, the certainty, is that the propellers of the Delaware are more efficient than those of the North Dakota. But it is not necessary to go far into this question. We have only a certain number of facts to go upon, and these show that, so far as range of activity is concerned, the turbine is, other things being equal, inferior to the piston engine. The highest average speed attained by the Delaware was 21.563 knots, and that, as we have said, was got with 28,600 indicated horsepower. The highest speed obtained with the sister ship was 21.64 knots—a scarcely appreciable difference, while the shaft power was 31,400, a difference of not less than nine per cent. If we deduct 10 per cent. from the indicated horsepower of the Delaware engines we have 25,740 as the shaft horsepower, or but 82 per cent. of that of the North Dakota. These figures, inconclusive as they are, go to show that the propellers of the turbine ship must be much less efficient than those of the Delaware. This handicaps the turbine. But the turbine and the propellers are inseparable. They work together, and the naval architect must deal with them as a whole. The result of the experiment seems to be so far adverse to the turbine. But the end is not yet. The last word has not been said concerning either turbines or propellers."



## THE PERIL OF ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Elimination bill is one which vitally concerns all officers of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, yet there has been little expression of serious opposition to it. The advantages of the bill are: (1) The measure would ensure a steady flow of promotion and prevent stagnation and would cause those officers not eliminated to reach grades more appropriate to their age and experience than now. In the case of first lieutenants the age would be 27, as compared with 29.5; captains 34, as compared with 38.5; majors 44, as compared with 51.8; lieutenant colonels 50, as compared with 57; colonels 54, as compared with 59.5. (2) It would tend to eliminate the least efficient.

This bill has but two real advantages—those set forth—and these are so overwhelmingly counteracted by the many disadvantages. Even assuming that it were possible to select a board of five officers who knew personally the hundreds of officers on whom they were to pass judgment, and who were able to decide on their relative merits with absolute fairness and justice, would the efficiency of the Army be increased sufficiently to offset the disadvantage of having the majority of officers discontented and continually worried over the question of their elimination. There can be no exact method of rating by which the relative merits of officers can be determined with such fairness that the least efficient will be invariably selected.

Taking the disadvantages in order:

1. The impossibility of the bill's fair operation. The whole value of the bill depends upon an impossibility—the impossibility of five officers selecting without partiality or favor and with absolute fairness those officers to be eliminated from a list varying from six colonels in the Field Artillery (the smallest number in any particular grade) to 450 first lieutenants in the Infantry (the largest number in any particular grade). Any officer of experience knows that a company commander cannot unerringly select from his company of sixty-five men (all personally known by him from an intimate daily contact with them) his non-commissioned officers according to their merits. Any graduate of West Point knows that the recommendations for appointments in the cadet corps will vary according to the number of officers and cadets making the recommendations (and such recommendations are made from a fairly thorough knowledge of the cadets whom they are recommending). If, in these cases, where appointments are made from a thorough knowledge of those appointed, it is impossible to select unerringly—and it is the consensus of opinion of those who know that it is—it is certainly clear that officers cannot select with justice and fairness, on the basis of the efficiency of officers personally unknown to them, those to be eliminated.

Efficiency records, on which will be based the recommendations for elimination, do not form and cannot form a fair standard for judgment. These reports are made according to as many standards of performance of duty, efficiency, etc., as there are officers making them. To take a concrete case: suppose there are two one-battalion posts, one commanded by a major of high ability and devotion to duty, and who requires of his officers the most exact performance of every duty; the other post commanded by a major of just the opposite type. Two captains of equal ability are serving at these posts, one at each. There can be no question that their efficiency reports will be radically different, though they themselves are equal in efficiency and their commanding officers equally honest in their reports.

Or, suppose one captain is in disfavor with his commanding officer, the latter will certainly, even if he honestly thinks he is impartial, report less favorably than the major on the captain of equal ability at the other post. Or, take another case: one first lieutenant of the highest ability is serving under a captain, another is commanding a company. The first has no opportunity for the display of his great ability, but the other has and he gets credit for it on his efficiency report. To cite a further example: one captain is an excellent garrison soldier; that is, he is at his best in garrison; another is an excellent field soldier—that is, he is at his best in the field. When the efficiency reports are made in garrison on June 30 the former, other things being equal, will get the better one.

It is a physical impossibility for five officers, even if they are sworn to perform their duty without partiality, favor or affection, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the Army, to select from a list of 450 or 300, or even 200 or 100, the requisite number for elimination, and get the least efficient when they are judging on efficiency reports. Fair operation of the bill is impossible.

2. If the bill becomes law, great dissatisfaction can be expected, for the uncertainty of an officer's position will be a constant source of apprehension to him. He may have given the best years of his life to the military service, only to be eliminated on a pittance late in life, with a family but no profession. And this when he knows, or believes, a less worthy is still in the Service in his grade, and that his vacancy will make room at the bottom for an inexperienced, untrained man. Where there is discontent, there is a loss of efficiency.

3. Loss of initiative on the part of officers. The question, "How will this affect my efficiency report?" will be suggested and weighed before any action of consequence. It will creep into the social relations on a post. Since one's reports furnish the basis of judgment for elimination, an officer cannot neglect considering this important question. To get better efficiency reports and the good opinion of the commanding officer would be counted, consciously by some, unconsciously by others.

4. The bill's advocates claim that the "dead wood" would be eliminated. Of course, we have "dead wood" in the Army, but my experience has been that it is a very small proportion of the officers. And what inducement would the Army, as a career, offer to a civilian, or a man in the ranks? What would be their chances when they are taking the places of trained and experienced men, graduates of West Point as well as others, whom they have just seen eliminated with insufficient pay and too late in life to begin another profession, with fair chances of success?

5. It is generally conceded that graduates of West Point have an advantage—that of the highest military education—over most other officers. It is therefore an advantage to have as great a proportion of graduates as possible, yet the effect of the bill will be to reduce the already small proportion in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, which is less than half.

6. Injustice will result from the scale of pay provided in the bill in the cases of nearly all those eliminated. Upon the passage of the bill injustice will be done to numbers of those volunteer officers who entered the Service

during the reorganization of the Army. An officer entering the Service as a profession, passing all the entrance requirements imposed by the Government, and in good faith giving the best years of his life to the Service, has some right to expect that he will not late in life be thrown out of his profession unprovided for, except as the result of his own inefficiency or misconduct. I have never heard an officer express himself in favor of the bill as drawn, and in a particular regiment of Infantry, among the officers on duty with it whom I know personally, the sentiment is greatly opposed to it.

Let us progress: let us increase the efficiency of the Army until we reach the highest point, but we shall not do it when we build on injustice, favoritism and discontent.

FAIRNESS.

## SELECTION AND ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the subjects of promotion by selection and elimination are occupying the attention of so many officers at the present time, the following is offered by an advocate of both systems. Everyone will admit that a certain proportion of promotions, made for exceptional efficiency, is theoretically the proper system. The fear that every officer has is not that the exceptionally efficient man will be promoted over him, but that the man with influence will be favored. If there were a certainty that only merit would be considered, all opposition to a limited number of promotions therefor would be bound to disappear. The question then arises, Can we adopt a system whereby merit and not personal influence will be considered in making such promotions? I believe the following method would accomplish such a result, the system being intended for line officers only.

Let us take for granted that, say, ten per cent. of the promotions to be made annually shall be by selection. Have a board of three general officers convened to whom shall be sent all reports concerning officers who have rendered exceptional services. These shall be considered, and the board's report made public, with the statement that certain officers are recommended, not for general efficiency, but because of specified acts and accomplishments. The War Department shall make the promotions entirely in the order the board recommends, and the general order publishing the promotion shall state the specified reasons recommended by the board. Let no promotion occur except as recommended, and allow no officer to be promoted until he shall have served at least two years in each grade, except that of captain, in which he must serve at least four years.

Such a method, of course, means that a certain number of excellent men will be skipped, but it also means that excellent and specially efficient men will be given an opportunity to receive some compensation for additional efforts. It would give a stimulus to ambition, which our present system does not encourage. The good, it is believed, will far outweigh the evil. We need a spirit of competition in the Service whereby the fit shall have some means of rising other than casualties in the upper grades. It would give a normal promotion to officers who distinguish themselves in service, and would in the long run be a protection, for the advancement of one grade would be possible where now promotion to a brigadier's rank is the only possible substantial reward in the power of the President.

Upon the subject of elimination we can unquestionably obtain much information from the Japanese, who have, of course, adapted to their Army most of the European methods. As Colonel McClernand says: "It is believed a careful study of the subject, especially if aided by observation in the Army where it does exist, will convince an impartial mind that the system is the correct one."

Every officer in the junior grades in our Service is continually remarking that our colonels are too old, and they are. Another common complaint is their fear of responsibility. Surroundings have caused that. Years of subordination, where the individual is always under direct control of another, and responsibility is slight, can in the end have but one result: the destruction of initiative.

Think of Napoleon's army at Austerlitz: the marshals, the corps and division commanders, practically all under forty years of age. These are the men who, with their physical strength, give to an army the energy that means victory. It is believed that officers should be retired at approximately the following ages: Second lieutenant, 32; first lieutenant, 37; captains, 45; majors, 50; lieutenant colonels, 53; colonels, 56. All general officers as at present.

This would allow a healthy flow of promotion, and would give us on the retired list a number of officers who could be used in time of war for depot work in drilling, equipping and sending to the front trained and disciplined reserves. Their pay should be retired pay proper, for they should be liable at any time to be called into service. Of course, many excellent men would be thus dropped from the active list, but more active ones take their places, and although in exceptional cases harm will be done, in the vast majority improvement will result. All systems will, in isolated instances, cause injury to individuals, but we must consider the general efficiency of the whole service, and the average result cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

ALLEN J. GREER, Capt., A.J.A., U.S.A.

## EL PASO HONORS 19TH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, 19th Infantry, Fort Bliss, Tex.,  
January 13, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I enclose herewith a true copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Tex., with the request that you publish it in your estimable paper, as it further shows the high standard set by the enlisted men of to-day, especially those of this command.

J. MALCOLM GRAHAM, Capt. and Adj., 19th Inf.

El Paso Chamber of Commerce,  
Office of the Secretary, Jan. 11, 1910.  
Col. J. F. Huston, Commander 19th Infantry, U.S. Army, Fort Bliss, Texas.

My Dear Colonel: On behalf of the citizens of El Paso, who have by public subscription subscribed for a smoker which they desire to tender to the members of the band and the enlisted men of the 19th Infantry, stationed at Fort Bliss, before their departure for the Philippines, I beg to extend to the members of the band and the enlisted men at Fort Bliss a cordial invitation to be the guests of the citizens at a smoker to be held at the El Paso Chamber of Commerce building on such a date as will be convenient to you and to them. We will appreciate it if you could advise us of the date

when we may have the honor and the pleasure of entertaining the men of your command.

While this invitation is extended to the members of the band and enlisted men, it will be a great pleasure to us if the officers will be present, if they so desire.

The business men of El Paso have the most cordial and friendly feeling toward the men of your command and appreciate their high qualities of character and their splendid bearing and behavior.

Trusting that you will favor me with an acceptance of this invitation on behalf of your command and designate what night it will be most convenient, in order that we may arrange for transportation and make our arrangements here, I am with very kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN A. HAPPER.

## THE ELY FIRE CONTROLLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Jan. 1 number of the JOURNAL, in reviewing the latest edition of "The Rifle in War," by Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Inf., quotes him as stating that "the Ely vertical angle of fire controller is impracticable," and in the same breath Mr. Maxim's silencer is estimated to be "not worth the trouble and expense." To the best of my knowledge and belief, Captain Eames had never seen my mechanical fire control up to the time his book went to press, nor do I believe he has ever seen it. In these days of mechanical achievement, when the industrial world witnesses not only daily but hourly the complete revolutionizing of some industry or process simply through the perfection of some new machine replacing hand labor, or bettering, cheapening or increasing the product—in these days the condemning of a mechanical device which has not been seen, and which must be but imperfectly understood or comprehended, is not sound practice. Writers who do this cannot but appear in an unenviable light.

If the "safety" on the rifle is not impractical, then the controller is not impractical. The one prevents any fire-arms fire; the other prevents a certain class of fire—unprofitable fire. The setting "on" of both these devices is similar—simply turn a short lever, the "safety" being turned clear over; the controller being turned to any desired reading or against the stop. The best mechanics to be found have pronounced the controller a mechanical success. A board of ordnance officers has likewise pronounced it mechanically satisfactory, and, further, that it promises to be of military value. This occurred nearly a year ago. A large number of thinking officers pronounced their convictions as to the immense value of any mechanical device that would accomplish fire control when this subject was first made public, twenty-two months ago. Here are some extracts from their letters:

"The most important device connected with military rifles since the invention of metallic cartridges."

"There can be no question but that the principle is a good one."

"An improvement of almost incalculable military value."

"There is no doubt but that it will help to secure control of fire to an extent heretofore utterly impossible."

"We surely need it in the Infantry."

"Will say: That anything thoroughly practical that will decrease the vertical dispersion of Infantry fire on the battlefield will be a great boon to the Army is an axiom."

"Of immense value in war."

"A change so great and far-reaching that at the present time we can hardly realize the full meaning of it."

"It is difficult for the mind to grasp what it will accomplish in warfare."

I could quote many more equally strong, but instead will quote from a letter recently received from an officer who has seen the controller and who is familiar with it: "Will you pardon a suggestion or two concerning the advantages which might be claimed for your device? The commander often can find an objective, and yet, from the lack of notable landmarks, finds it extremely difficult to tell the men. In addition to night operations, there are operations in fogs and in snowstorms \* \* \* in which the device would be particularly valuable. \* \* \* I like the device more and more."

Fogs, rain, mist and even snow are not unknown to the battlefield. In such emergencies, as well as at night, fire can be held below any desired elevation—an accomplishment which must sometimes change defeat into victory. And, while adding this auxiliary power to the rifle, remember that the piece has not been interfered with for any desirable use that can be made of it. The sharpshooter will go on, sharpshooting—when he can; and, in any event, fire will not be delivered higher than desired. Any statement that careless aiming would follow the adoption and use of the controller cannot be substantiated; careless aiming would be much more liable to follow the increased rapidity of fire resulting from modern weapons, yet we do not consider such tendency any reason for returning to the old single loader. Men will always be found who will abuse any improvement on the rifle; but they are not the men who will win the fight, nor is their abuse of their weapons any reason for denying better men the best weapons to be had.

When this nation again faces a great Power in war, we shall find that the human element in our troops is quite the same as has existed in all our armies. And mechanical fire-control—the only control as dependable on the battlefield as upon the drill ground—will materially assist our arms.

FRANK D. ELY, Capt., 10th Inf.

Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1910.

## HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If the bill providing for 600 additional officers is passed by Congress, how are we going to get the additional officers? It would take West Point many years and a considerable extra appropriation to turn out a sufficient number of graduates to meet the requirements of the bill. Why not, therefore, make use of the material found in the ranks, as is done in France, by organizing schools where non-commissioned officers who have successfully passed a preliminary examination take a one year course before receiving their appointment.

Under the French system, we find that non-commissioned officers with at least two years' service, after passing a very mild examination in history, geography, mathematics and drill regulations, are admitted, according to the arm to which they belong, to one of the three preparatory schools for student-officers, viz., Saumur (cavalry), St. Maixent (infantry), Versailles (artillery and engineers). The curriculum of these schools includes military history, geography, higher mathematics as applied to practical problems of topography and field



engineering, one foreign language (German or English), also veterinary surgery, horseshoeing and military administration and paper work. The student-officers are also taught to handle detachments of troops of their own arm, including squadron and battalion formation. At the end of this one year course they receive their commission, but a non-commissioned officer of cavalry is never appointed to the infantry or the field artillery, and vice versa. Why not adopt a similar system in our Army, and organize one or more schools which could turn out each year from fifty to sixty graduates? They could be stationed at one of our larger posts, Riley or Leavenworth, where almost all branches of the Service are represented. The cost to the Government would be purely nominal compared to the advantages derived from an increased efficiency in the personnel appointed from the ranks.

The trouble now in finding non-commissioned officers willing to compete for a commission seems to be that the examination is far too difficult for a man who has been out of school for several years; Greek and Roman history, solid geometry and trigonometry are obstacles which have debarré many a would-be candidate with otherwise every qualification that goes to make a good officer. If an enlisted man is not on special duty in some office where he may find time and seclusion to study, it will be hard for him to concentrate his mind on any abstruse subject: the squad room is a very inadequate study room, and unless the candidate has sufficient means to take a course at a preparatory school he will flunk eight times out of ten. If we had student-officers' schools for enlisted candidates, and the entrance examination was such that any man with a good high school education could pass it, then it would be an easy matter afterward to stuff their brains with Egyptian history and spherical trigonometry. With this system we ought to be able to get each year at least one successful candidate from every regiment in the Army, or, in other words, an average of sixty student-officers, who would graduate from the preparatory school well trained and well fitted for their calling. Of course, the above is merely a suggestion, not a criticism of the present system, and I give it for what it is worth, trusting that it may find some better advocate than myself.

MAURICE F. DE BARNEVILLE.

#### FRENCH NAVY NOTES.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1909.

The French naval situation at the end of 1909, though it cannot yet be described as quite satisfactory, is far better than it has ever been at any time during the last decade. It has benefited by a series of judicious reforms carried out with remarkable energy and thoroughness by the new Minister, Vice Admiral de Lapeyrière, and it obviously contains to the full the germs of future efficiency. Within the last few months the most wonderful activity has combined with patriotism and professional experience to wipe out the lamentable results of years of incompetence and of gross neglect. A new Admiralty, made of new men and of new methods, now rules at Rue Royale. It is working under firm discipline, speedily and without *paperasserie*. Four "inspecteurs de la flotte" have been appointed, who combine the highest professional value and experience available in the service. This well-planned, strong reorganization of the central administration has been completed by the reform of the Conseil Supérieur, now comprising seven members, instead of seventeen, and which has some of the prerogatives of the English Naval Board.

The battle fleet now counts, fully manned and in every respect ready for action, nearly every efficient vessel on the list. Two independent "escadres" have been formed, and the number of armored ships in full commission at sea has been increased twofold. The unfortunate fact, however, is that all the qualities of Admiral de Lapeyrière can do nothing to minimize the terrific blunder committed by those who sacrificed the powerful and reliable ship of the line to the craze for speed, and who, in the course of the last twelve years, have spent over 500 million francs on eighteen undergunned, ill-protected, useless armored cruisers. Having only completed seven battleships since 1900 against Germany's twenty during the same period, France finds herself to-day hopelessly out-matched at sea by her eastern neighbor, as she is also by the United States. Her excellent cuirassés of 15,000 tons (Patrie and Liberté class), which form the "première escadre," superior though they are in every way to the German 13,200-ton Deutschlands, could not withstand long the fine 18,500-ton Nassaus, just completed by the Teutonic yards. As to the six Gaulois and Carnots of the "deuxième escadre," they are, despite some good points, rapidly becoming obsolescent, and in no way superior to the 11,000-ton Kaisers and Wettins.

Even the French superiority in armored cruisers is more apparent than real. It is no secret that the Gloires and Montcalms have not turned out to be a success and that they are inferior to the average German vessels of the same class. Moreover, if the fine Gambettas of 12,600 tons, which carry the armament of the U.S. Marylands, may be said to be superior to the Gneisenaus and Rooms of the Fatherland, they are, on the other hand, completely outclassed by the new "panzerkreuzer" Bluecher of 15,000 tons, which has on her trials realized 25.8 knots, and thus beaten the records of the fastest "croiseur cuirassé," the Ernest-Renan. Next year we will see, it is true, the entry into service of the belated Edgar-Quinet, of 14,000 tons, but it will also see the completion on the German side of the Dreadnought-cruiser, Von-der-Tann, of 18,500 tons, the 27 knots and twelve 11-inch guns of which will mean the vanishing of all military value the Gallic armored cruisers ever possessed as against Germany.

A further inferiority of the squadrons of Admirals de Jonquières and Aubert is that they have none of the many auxiliary vessels with which are so amply provided the British, American and German navies. It is satisfactory to note, however, that Admiral de Lapeyrière has already tackled this important problem with his usual method and thoroughness. In waiting for the transformation of the 6,000-ton Foudre into a mine layer, a number of destroyers have been fitted to carry and lay floating torpedoes. Moreover, tests have been proceeding for some time at Cherbourg and St. Malo, and with great success, with a new type of blockade mine, extremely well designed and endowed with tremendous power.

A further disadvantage again of the French fleet, from a comparative point of view, is that it has no modern scouts, no ships capable of catching the latest German light cruisers (Kolberg, Mainz, Koeln, Augsburg), which steam at about twenty-six knots. The Chateau-Renault and Guichen, of 8,000 tons and 24 knots, which have been attached to the two "escadres" as "éclairateurs," no longer possess the speed required for reconnaissance work, at least against first class Powers. They are also reproached with being abnormally expensive in upkeep relatively to the small fighting value they represent. Unfortunately, they are with the 22.7-knot Jurien de la

Graviere, now reconstructing at Lorient, the only "croiseurs protégés" at all fit for fleet duties, the only ones worthy to be opposed to the twenty-two scouts which Germany has added to her squadrons since 1900.

France is seen to have thus lost during 1909 the superiority her battle squadrons long enjoyed over the Teutonic high sea fleet. There is little hope that she will ever regain her advance, her naval budget now amounting to only three-quarters of that of Germany. She spends, however, on her navy considerably more than Austria and Italy combined, and it is against these two partners of the Fatherland that she has decided to maintain her preponderance at all costs. That France has for the present an enormous advantage in the Mediterranean over any force that could be brought against them in that sea cannot be doubted. Italy possesses fine vessels in the four Romas of 12,600 tons and 22 knots and in the two Benedetto Brins of 13,400 tons; but, in all-round qualities, none of these ships is a match for a Patrie or a Liberté, or even for a Suffren. As to so-called battleships, such as the Italian Sardegna and St. Bons, low freeboard and ill protected, they are certainly inferior to the weakest "cuirassés" of the "deuxième escadre," since, despite their defects, Bouvets and Charlemaignes are truly sea-going ships, conceived to deal and withstand hard blows. To this superiority in gun power the Gallic navy joins that of speed. The five armored cruisers of the Gambetta type, attached to the "première escadre," have all proved good for from 23 to 25 knots in service, and no Italian cruiser, not even the new Pisas, could escape from them. As to the six Hapsburgs and Erzherzogs of Austria, that carry nothing above the 9.4-inch caliber and are indifferently protected, they would have a poor chance against the average French battleship.

Poor in the north, the naval position of France is quite secure in the south, but it is only right to add that French naval experts, while well aware of the superior strength of Germany, do not by any means look upon a naval conflict with that country as desperate. They point out that the Teutonic squadrons would be under the disadvantage of operating far from their own ports d'appui and at proximity of hostile coasts literally swarming with torpedo craft. It is certain that the 150 torpedoboots and submarines presently based on the ports militaires of the Channel and Atlantic are well organized, efficiently trained and in a position to play a decisive role in actions fought in the vicinity of their bases. Such at least are the contentions put forward as an excuse for the obligation in which the Republic finds herself to adopt a strictly defensive attitude toward her eastern neighbor.

#### THE FRENCH NEW CONSTRUCTION IN 1909.

Most of the estimates for new construction being absorbed by the 1906 program, it has only been possible to lay down in 1909 five destroyers of 750 tons and to merely prepare the laying down in 1910 of two battleships. This is all the more to be deplored, that in the course of the last twelve months England has laid down eight capital ships, Germany four and Italy a similar number. On the other hand, five cuirassés of 18,400 tons have been launched, viz., Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, Danton and Mirabeau, and adequate measures have been taken to have three or even four of these units ready by the end of 1910. The sixth battleship of the series, the Verzuand, is well advanced, and will be launched in 1910 when nearly completed, like was the Verité, built in the same yard. The armored cruiser Edgar-Quinet is expected to enter the service next summer. To be added to the list of vessels launched are five destroyers of 400-460 tons, namely, Mameluk, Fantassin, Voltigeur, Lansquenet and Cavalier, and the submarines Archimède, Ampère, Cugnot, Watt, Thermidor, Monge, Messidor, Fructidor, most of which are now ready.

No new ships entered the service during 1909 excepting torpedo craft, but it is satisfactory to note that good results have at last been obtained with the Spahi type of contre-torpilleurs. Thus, the Chasseur maintained a speed of 30.4 knots and the Voltigeur 31.65 knots in the course of their six-hour trials. Though they have not equaled the performances of their British and German contemporaries, which steam at 35 and 37 knots, the new French destroyers have over the latter the advantage of the armament. They carry no less than six 65 mil. weapons and three torpedo tubes skilfully distributed on board, and they mean a considerable reinforcement to the squadron flotillas to which they are gradually being sent to replace older boats.

Despite the fact that submarine development continues to be handicapped by the extreme slowness of the construction by the state arsenals, important progress in this branch of naval science has been realized during 1909. A series of sensational maneuvers, elaborated with a view to reproduce conditions of warfare, have brought to light the splendid military qualities possessed by the 400-550-ton submarines designed by Mons. Laubeuf, and their aptitude to carry out offensive operations far from their base. But the most noteworthy event of the submarine year has been the success of the new experimental submersible Archimède, of 577-810 tons, with a surface speed of 15 knots with 1,700 horsepower, against 12 knots and 400-550 tons for the Pluviose. Her radius of action at 10 knots has been increased twofold, and reaches 2,500 miles, a sign that she was designed for sea work. She has besides a relatively good freeboard, and her buoyancy is of nearly thirty per cent. In the course of a recent twelve-hour run at sea she maintained 15.5 knots, thus half a knot over the designed speed, a performance she will no doubt excel later. She proved a good sea boat, is entirely successful, and now ranks as the largest and most remarkable submarine in existence.

The crowning reform of 1909, from a military point of view, has been that of the artillery department of the navy. Defective guns, insufficient and dangerous ammunition, and, as a consequence, a state of profound discouragement in the service, such was the lamentable situation denounced by the Commission d'Enquête, and which led to the sensational protest of Admiral Germinet. The incompetent "artilleurs coloniaux" have been replaced by qualified specialists (ingénieurs d'artillerie). While seeing to the supply of efficient shells, Admiral de Lapeyrière has by no means neglected this equally important item, which is the formation of good gunners. The Toulon Gunner School has been reorganized under Rear Admiral Lebris, an expert of high repute, and two inspectors of target practice have been appointed. Also, the latest official returns show a steady improvement, as is shown by the 57 per cent. hits obtained at 7,000 metres by the 12 and 7.6 inch weapons of the battleship Démocratie.

The battleships of 23,500 tons to be laid down in 1910 under supplementary estimates have, for political reasons, been reduced in number from four to two, a fact which gave rise to angry protests in the maritime press. They are to be effectively commenced in September next, and are to enter the service at the end of 1912. Yearly programs of two battleships, superior to those of foreign competitors, now seem likely to become the definite policy of France. They are to be merely enlarged copies of the Brazilian Minas Geraes type. Only ten of their twelve heavy guns are to fire broadside. They will thus, in the line of battle, represent merely the value of the British

Neptunes, smaller by 3,000 tons, and of the U.S. Delawares, of 20,300 tons, all of which have a broadside of ten guns. A strong plea for a better "disposition de l'artillerie" has been made in the Paris Yacht of Nov. 6, and also by the Paris correspondent of the Naval and Military Record.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The troubles of States that cannot be classed as Great Powers in their efforts to rearm are at times pathetic, says the Army and Navy Gazette, London, which cites as an example the recent appointment of a committee to carry out trials and determine upon a suitable field gun for the Argentine Republic. The Gazette says: "After exhaustive experiments the Schneider 13.2pr. q.f. was selected, but immediately the German government applied strong diplomatic pressure in support of their own manufacturers, and it was deemed more prudent to adopt the Krupp gun. Now, however, comes a difficulty in finding the money for the latter, as the French government have raised objections to the floating of the Argentine loan in Paris, on the ground that the seven and a half millions set aside for rearmament will no longer be spent in France. In Uruguay a similar competition is proceeding between Schneider and Krupp for the supply of field and mountain guns, but the Chileans have taken warning by the trouble which has befallen their neighbors, and have abandoned their projective competitive trials, and, having decided to purchase an equipment from Krupp, have despatched a German officer in their service to Essen for the purpose."

Instructions dealing with the new equipment of the British soldier point out an important method of adjustment, that the coat and shirt may be widely opened during work. This throwing open of the jacket could not be efficiently carried out with the old style of equipment, owing to the belt which clasped the waist, and the bandolier, water bottle and haversack straps which crossed the chest. The new equipment, known as the Mills-Burrowes pattern, is so adjusted that even in full marching order the belt can be unbuckled, while the water bottle and haversack have no body straps, and all ammunition is carried in the belt and the side straps, which are arranged as braces. When the jacket is unbuttoned and the belt is unclasped marching can be performed with ease, for the weight of the pack behind is balanced by that of the ammunition in front. The result of this handy arrangement is that, although the new equipment weighs 2 lbs. more in drill order, and ½ lb. more than the old in full marching order, it is worn with greater ease. Evaporation of moisture proceeds more rapidly owing to the exposure of the shirt and skin, and a much smaller quantity of moisture is retained in the clothes. With the old equipment a similar beneficial result could only be obtained by taking off the jacket. In one case, with the old equipment, after a march of seven miles on a hot day the shirt was so wet that it had gained 14 oz. in weight, and moisture could be wrung out from the part covered by the great coat pad. The belt and straps of the old equipment not only prevented the jacket being opened, but produced a resistance to the respiratory movements. The bandolier with its ammunition weighed 4.13 lbs., and this weight had to be raised during each breath, while the construction of the belt impeded the free return of blood to the heart. The new equipment is free from all these defects, for the belt can be loosened or unclasped on the march, the weight in front balancing the weight behind, and being borne by the shoulders.

The new Schneider guns with which the Spanish army has recently been armed are thus described in the Army and Navy Gazette: "The guns have compressed air gear in place of springs, and traverse on the axle-tree instead of on pivoted upper carriages. The Spanish gunners speak in enthusiastic terms of their new weapons, which they declare are far superior to those of any other Continental Power. Making due allowance for Iberian *amour propre*, the fact seems to be that the Schneider guns have proved handy and efficient, and that the compressed air gear, concerning which officers of the old school predicted disaster, has given no trouble whatever. The new Schneider q.f. mountain guns have recently arrived at the theater of war to replace those previously in use, the latter being old B.L. guns worn out with service in the Philippines and in Cuba."

Part of the plan of reorganization of the Russian General Staff is the transformation of the Nicholas General Staff Academy into a military academy that shall no longer be chiefly devoted to the training of staff officers, but, somewhat after the manner of the German War Academy, shall have for its real purpose an increase of the scientific knowledge of the general body of officers. But it appears that only those officers who have gone through the whole course will be appointed to the General Staff, while those who have undergone only part of the training will be permanently excluded. German critics seem to think that the formation of a real General Staff of the German pattern will be exceedingly difficult in these conditions. Another defect is that there are to be special academies for training in gunnery science, engineering and military law, so that the idea of a military university is excluded, though a good scheme would have provided that these subjects should be confided to faculties of the same institution, whereby unity of doctrine and co-ordination of effort would be attainable. Many officers think that their interests will suffer through the creation of a sort of General Staff caste, and that the Army will not gain all that is expected.

The youngest officer on the flag list and younger than over ninety per cent. of the officers on the captains' list is Rear Admiral Beatty, of the British navy, who has just attained his rank as flag officer at the age of thirty-eight. This, says the Hampshire Telegraph, "is without precedent in modern times, except in the case of Royal Princes, and to find a similar rate of advancement it is necessary to go back to the eighteenth century, when Rodney was a flag officer at thirty-one and Keppel at thirty-seven."

Germany's first complete flotilla of turbine torpedoboots was commissioned on Jan. 4. It consists of eleven vessels of the newest type built in the Vulcan, Germania and Schichau yards. Those built in the two first-named establishments have attained a speed of over thirty-four knots. Besides Parsons turbines, three types of German turbines are represented in the flotilla. The new unit will serve as a training flotilla on the Baltic station.

China possesses 6,300 miles of railways, of which only 1,930 are managed by the Chinese. The management of the remaining 4,370 miles is divided among six foreign Powers, as follows: Russians manage 1,077 miles, Belgians 963 miles, Japanese 702 miles, Germans 684 miles, English 608 miles, and Frenchmen 400 miles. When the railways now being laid down in China are finished, the total length of China's railway system will amount to 8,000 miles.



President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, has announced the following committee to consider plans for a national council for arbitration and peace, whose purpose will be to bring into harmonious co-operation the different peace and arbitration societies: Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Albert K. Smiley, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Edwin D. Mead, Boston; E. D. Warfield, Lyman Abbott, New York; George W. Kirchwey, New York; James Brown Scott, Washington, and Nicholas Murray Butler. Three of these, Andrew Carnegie, Benjamin Trueblood and Edwin D. Mead, are extremists on the subject of abolishing military establishments and depending upon arbitration for securing peace. Unfortunately, their confidence in their methods of preventing war is in inverse ratio to their knowledge of the subject. With these exceptions, the committee is a very sensible body of men. E. D. Warfield is president and professor of history in Lafayette College, and chaplain general, Sons of the American Revolution. G. W. Kirchwey is professor of law in Columbia University, as is James Brown Scott, who served in the Spanish-American War as private and corporal in the 7th California Infantry, U.S.V. Dr. Lyman Abbott is the well known editor of *The Outlook*, and Mr. Smiley is the proprietor of the Lake Mohonk House, a Quaker, but one who recognizes the necessity for military establishments.

"It is remarkable, and at the same time interesting and instructive, to note," says Adjutant General Henry, of New York, in his annual report, "that the number reported sick during the Massachusetts field service was one-third less than the total number reported sick in the 4th Brigade or coast defense exercises, and one-seventh less than the number of sick reported in the 3d Brigade, and that the number sick at the end of the tour of service was one-half of that of the Coast Artillery or 3d Brigade, and was one-fourth of the number at the end of the tour of service of the 4th Brigade. The 7th Regiment at the close of the Massachusetts field service reported none sick, whereas the 65th Regiment of the 4th Brigade reports 13. These returns give no new information to this office, but confirm previous records, and demonstrate that the greater the service with discipline exacted from organizations the smaller the sick return. The percentage of sickness reported the past fifteen or twenty years upon tour of field service has progressively decreased in proportion to the increased activity and actual practical service required of organizations. The field service in Massachusetts was under the best possible conditions. It was a practical training in the line which is most needed by the Militia, and fully justifies the increased appropriation made by Congress, and should encourage support and recognition from the state."

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination Feb. 16 to fill vacancies as they occur in the position of trained nurse in any branch of the Service. The examination at this time is held primarily to secure eligibles for appointment to the position of trained nurse (female) in the Indian Service, but appointments may also be made to positions in the Isthmian Canal and Philippine Service. The entrance salaries paid trained nurses in the Indian Service range from \$600 to \$720 per annum; the entrance salary in the Isthmian Canal Service is \$60 a month; while the entrance salary for the Philippine Service is \$50 a month for the first six months, when the salary is increased to \$60 a month; an adequate laundry allowance is made in addition to board and quarters in the Philippine Service. Applicants will be required to show that they are graduates of recognized schools which require a residence of at least two years in a hospital giving thorough practical and theoretical training, and for the Isthmian Canal and Philippine Services have had at least one year's subsequent experience in a modern and well equipped hospital; or, in the case of male applicants for the Isthmian Canal Service, that they have served at least one enlistment in the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army. Hospital experience in connection with tropical diseases will be given special credit.

A general order has been issued from the War Department providing that enlisted men of the Army on sentry duty shall salute officers of the Organized Militia when the latter appear in uniform. The matter, after consideration in the General Staff, was made the subject of a memorandum, from which the following paragraph sets forth the reasons for the regulation announced in the order: "It is held that the provisions of paragraph 396, Army Regulations, require sentinels of the Regular Army to render to officers of the Organized Militia, when in uniform, the same salute as is rendered to officers of their own regiment, corps or arm of Service, whether the officers of the Organized Militia be in the service of the United States or not. The fact that the officers are known as National Guard officers in no way affects their right to be saluted, since the Organized Militia, under the terms of section 1 of the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, are to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designation as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories."

Secretary of War Dickinson, who returned to Washington Jan. 14 after a trip to Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Cuba, said: "General conditions in Porto Rico are gratifying. The people are prosperous. Governor Colton has taken hold vigorously. There seems to be general satisfaction with his administration, and the promise is good for the cultivation of still closer relations between the Porto Ricans and the people of the United States and for the advancement of the prosperity of the island. No one who has not been in Porto Rico has any conception of the beauty of the island, its productiveness and the healthfulness and comfort of the climate. It is destined to become a popular winter resort for people of the United States."

With the retirement, July 3, 1910, of Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q.M.D., U.S.A., the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Army who had served during the Civil War with the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, will be reduced to eight. A recent examination of the records in the office of the Adjutant General of

the Army resulted in the following list of twelve officers who had Civil War service, and are now on the active list: General officers, Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges and Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush. Judge Advocate General's Department, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General. Quartermaster Department, Col. John L. Clem, Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer and Capt. Daniel W. Arnold. Subsistence Department, Col. James N. Allison. Corps of Engineers, Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers. Signal Corps, Major Eugene O. Fecché. Major Fecché retires March 14, this year; General Morton on March 18; Colonel Robinson on April 21, and General Marshall June 11.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, U.S.N., the new commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the American Pacific Fleet, called at the Admiralty office at Tokio, Japan, Jan. 19, and presented the officials there with a loving cup, which he said was "filled with the entire American Navy's heartiest wishes for the perpetuation of the friendships which had been made during the visit of the Battleship Fleet to Japan." Secretary of the Navy Saito, in accepting the cup, made a happy address, in which he expressed the hearty thanks of the officials for the gift. He said it was a proof not only of the friendship of the American Navy, but also of the American people, and would strengthen the chain of affection which had been begun by Commodore Perry. The Navy Minister afterward telegraphed his thanks to Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder. Later in the day Rear Admiral Seebree and the other American officers were received in audience by the Mikado.

The electric range is to be introduced on board the ships of the U.S. Navy. The General Electric Company has made a range according to specifications that will be tried first at the Navy Cooking School at Newport, and later, if approved, installed in the galleys of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. The electric range will have the full capacity of the coal range now used and will occupy but half the space. The principal advantage to be secured from it is the doing away with the black dust and dirt from the soft steaming coal now used for cooking. There will be the further advantage when the ship is cruising in the tropics that the period required to get up heat and then, after the range has been used, for the fire to die down will be wholly avoided, and the discomfort now experienced from heat of the galley will be in a measure avoided.

Caricaturing the movement to place a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, at Washington, Chenoa Post, G.A.R., Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 12, adopted resolutions petitioning the President of the United States that a statue of Benedict Arnold, robed in British uniform, be placed in the Hall of Fame at Washington, "that future generations may revere his name and enshrine in their hearts fond recollections of his patriotism and love of country." Of this the *Utica Observer* says: "Benedict Arnold, lured by English gold, undertook to betray the cause for which he fought. Robert E. Lee was always faithful to the cause for which he drew his sword in the Civil War. An old soldier who cannot distinguish between the two must be color blind."

On Jan. 25 there will be a large convention in Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of furthering the plan for fortifying the Capes or building a fort between, on which occasion Congressman Keifer and Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., U.S.A., in charge of river and harbor improvements at Norfolk, will be among those to make addresses. Major Patrick is making a survey of waters between Capes Henry and Charles. That the President strongly favors such a plan is shown by his address at Norfolk on the occasion of the Deep Waterways Convention in November, in which he said: "That is what I want, and that is what I shall work for during the remainder of my term."

Plans are being formed at the Navy Department under the direction of Secretary Meyer for the establishment of oiling stations at convenient points for the supply of the numerous small vessels of the Navy that now use oil for propulsion. One of the stations decided on is to be at San Diego, Cal., where it has been proposed to expend a considerable sum for the improvement of the coaling station. A part of the problem is the improvement of the channels at the harbor, which, it is said, would call for expenditure within the next year of at least \$125,000 in order to make the proposed station accessible to some of the larger vessels using oil.

A board of Army officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean and Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, and Capt. Bernard T. Clayton, Q.M.D., has been appointed to attend the conference of commissioners from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, to meet in Chicago this month, to consider means to prevent the increasing pollution of the water of Lake Michigan. The immediate concern of the Army in the matter is the menace to the water supply of Fort Sheridan, which comes from an intake out in the lake, and has already begun at times to show the influence of contamination from drainage.

"I do not anticipate any war with Japan, but if such a war should come we would be absolutely at the mercy of Japan or any other invading force, so far as the coast defenses are concerned," said Representative Humphrey, of Washington, before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Jan. 20. Mr. McKinley, of California, corroborated this statement. The committee was considering the Humphrey Ship Subsidy bill. The authorization for an auxiliary fleet to meet the exigencies of war was even more important, Mr. Humphrey contended, than the upbuilding of the merchant marine.

In the suit of the U.S. Government against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, Trenée du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., assistant treasurer of the company, said that he and two others went all over the country two years ago and made a thorough appraisal of the plants of the company. As a result of this investigation, he found the

appraisal of its various holdings on Aug. 1, 1903, to be \$34,769,818, including cash investments and tangible assets of the parent and subsidiary companies. The cash profits in 1903 were \$5,548,640, a percentage of a little more than thirteen per cent. The good-will of the company, he said, was worth \$25,000,000. Excluding this, he gave the earnings of the company in 1907 as 8.90 per cent. and in 1908 as 10.44 per cent.

In his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Jan. 12, E. G. Buckner, vice president of the Du Pont Powder Company, said that his concern had turned over to the Government free of cost the secret formula for the manufacture of a new smokeless powder. Before doing this, however, the company had experimented quite extensively after purchasing the American rights for \$100,000 and the foreign rights for \$200,000 in order to determine that the explosive was all that was claimed for it. It is regarded as the greatest invention in the line of explosives of recent years, and the secret of its manufacture is exclusively in the hands of the United States Government and the Du Ponts.

The first quarterly report of competitive savings from the paymasters of the Pacific Fleet has been received at the Navy Department. This report is the first that gives a definite rating to each ship based on expenditures and condition of stocks and material. The reports received from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, on which the new system was first tried, dealt with expenditures alone, and did not undertake a rating on efficiency or condition of material. The report from the Pacific Fleet will be published to the Service in due time.

The board of Infantry officers of the Army having in charge the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations will, it is expected, hardly complete its work until June next, and the revised book may not be issued until the spring of 1911. It is the intention to furnish copies of the revised Regulations to one or more Infantry regiments for trial for at least six months, and after this trial the board will thereupon continue its labors, to consider the recommendations that will be received as the result of this preliminary trial and from other sources.

There seems to be no dearth of enlistments in the Army, according to the latest official reports. During December the total number of enlistments was 2,051, of which 833 were Infantry (white), 700 Coast Artillery, 204 Field Artillery, 80 Cavalry (white), 101 staff and 63 Philippine Scouts, the rest being colored Infantry and Cavalry, Engineers, Military Academy detachment, Indian Scouts and Porto Rico Infantry. In these numbers, of course, are included re-enlistments. In all, 358 applicants were rejected for disqualifications.

It is expected that within a month the first wireless telephone "line" to enter Washington will be in operation. The wireless telephone "line" is now being constructed by the Signal Corps of the Army. One terminus will be in the quarters of the corps on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and the other will be at the Bureau of Standards, a little more than three miles away. It is for the purpose of testing apparatus and possibly for the development of something new that the experiments will be made.

A program for joint maneuvers the coming summer has been arranged by the General Staff. At Pine Plains, American Lake and Leon Springs maneuvers will be held in August: at Chickamauga Park in July; at Atascadero, Cal., Sept. 15 to Oct. 15; at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Riley in September. In July, at some point yet to be chosen in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, there will be another maneuver camp.

Efforts are being made to provide by legislation for sending a battleship to carry the delegates of the United States to the Pan-American Conference, to be held in Rio Janeiro the coming summer. It is also under consideration to order the Atlantic Fleet to cruise in South American waters and be present in the naval pageant that is to be a part of the ceremonies of the occasion.

President Taft announced on Jan. 21 the following selections for promotion to brigadier general: Lieut. Col. H. M. Chittenden, Jan. 25, succeeds Brig. Gen. J. G. D. Knight; Col. F. K. Ward, 7th Cav., follows Chittenden Feb. 1; Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., follows Brig. Gen. Charles Morton in March, and Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., follows Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer Nov. 14.

The U.S.S. *Montana* will transport the remains of Ambassador Nabuco to Brazil. President Taft tendered to Mme. Nabuco the use of the *Mayflower* in returning to her home country. Mme. Nabuco expressed her grateful appreciation, but declined to accept. She and her children will return to Brazil probably on a merchant liner.

Senator Tillman has discussed with President Taft the possibility of making Charleston, S.C., a stopping point for all War Department steamers bound for Panama. If this can be done, Mr. Tillman said, mail destined for Charleston and the vicinity will reach its destination two days earlier than under present arrangements.

P.A. Surg. R. S. Rossiter, U.S.N., on duty at Tutuila, Samoa, reports that from forty to fifty per cent. of the natives of the Samoan Islands are infected with hookworm. He also found one white man and several half-breeds in advanced stages of the disease.

First Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, C.E., U.S.A., is undergoing trial by court-martial at Washington Barracks, D.C., on charges involving financial irregularities.

The subscription to the second mortgage bonds to be issued by the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, for rebuilding amounted to \$145,450 Jan. 13.

The retirement on Jan. 15 of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid promotes Lieut. William C. Asserson to be lieutenant commander.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

First Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th U.S. Inf., who was on Jan. 18, 1910, retired for disability incident to the Service, was born in Ohio June 14, 1879, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 11th U.S. Infantry, from civil life in 1902, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1907.

Brig. Gen. J. G. D. Knight, U.S.A., retires for age on Jan. 24, 1910. An account of services appeared in our issue of Dec. 11 last, page 410.

Chief Carpenter Luther L. Martin, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list for age on Jan. 13, 1910. He is the senior chief boatswain, and has been in the Service since Oct. 30, 1872, when he was appointed a boatswain. He received his present commission on March 3, 1899.

First Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th U.S. Inf., who was retired on Jan. 18, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Ohio June 14, 1879, and was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant, 11th Infantry, May 22, 1902.

The death of Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th U.S. Field Art., on Jan. 14, 1910, promotes Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., to lieutenant colonel; Capt. George Le R. Irvin, 2d Field Art., to major; 1st Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, 5th Field Art., to captain, and 2d Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 3d Field Art., to be first lieutenant.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Maie Lambert were married on Jan. 5, 1910, at Jacksonville, Ill., at the bride's home, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. A musical program was enjoyed before and during the wedding. The bride was gowned in white satin messaline en traine, trimmed with duchesse and old rose point lace, worn by her mother at her own wedding thirty-five years ago. The veil was of tulle, and the bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white hyacinths. The bride's attendants were Miss Judith Cary Waller, a cousin of the bride; Miss Alice Wadsworth, Miss Eleanor Capps, Miss Millicent Rowe, Miss Martha Capps and Miss Lucia Lippincott were the ribbon girls, and Miss Katherine Greenleaf the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Edward Clifford. The marriage reception was held at Fairview, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Pitner, cousins of the bride.

A pretty wedding at Fort William McKinley, Manila, P.I., Dec. 8, 1909, was when Miss Elsie May Taylor, daughter of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, commanding the 2d Field Artillery, became the bride of Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. Bartter, of the Church of St. Mary and St. John. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Taylor, and the best man Lieut. R. M. Campbell, aid to General Duvall. The ushers being Lieuts. H. J. Reilly, 13th Cav., and Edward G. Taylor, 4th Inf. The bride stood under a beautiful wedding bell of white flowers and carried a shower bouquet of Sempaguitas. The quarters and grounds were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns, and a design of the cross and cannons was displayed in red electric lights from the roof of the house.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Jan. 5, 1910, in Atlanta, Ga., when Miss Martha Woodward, sister of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Thomas Thorne Flagler at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Park Woodward, on West Peachtree street. An orchestra played the march from Lohengrin, and the bridal party entered the drawing room through an aisle formed of little Grecian columns, twined with smilax, ropes forming a chain of glossy green to the altar. The stairway was screened with the same beautiful vine. At one end of the drawing room the wide bay window was banked with ferns and palms, the graceful plants forming an arch above the white priedien, which was flanked on either side by tall cathedral candlesticks, which held unshaded candles, and Italian vases were filled with slender-stemmed Bermuda lilies. The bride entered with her father and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf. Dr. Bernard Smith, of the West End Christian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was an exquisite creation in oia crepe, the corsage embroidered in pearls inset with crystal, the skirt, which fell in graceful princess lines from the deep yoke, looped above the hem with pearl and crystal ornaments. Her veil was caught to her hair by a cluster of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of pink orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a pendant of diamonds, a gift from the groom's father. The matrons of honor, Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn and Mrs. Carleton Smith, with the group of bridesmaids, who were Miss Laura Hill Payne, Miss Lottie Wily, Miss Helen Payne and Miss Lizzie Lyon, wore gowns of white meteor crepe, the skirts draped and the corsages trimmed with crystal and silver. Their bouquets, enormous ones of vivid red Richmond roses, added touches of exquisite color. Miss Bessie Woodward was maid of honor. The ceremony was followed by a buffet supper. The decorations in the dining room were also carried out in red and white, the prevailing color scheme. In the breakfast room, where punch was served, the decorations were entirely in green and red, poinsettias being used with beautiful effect with palms and ferns. Mrs. Woodward, the bride's mother, wore an exquisite gown of Maltese lace, brought from the East by her son, Lieutenant Woodward, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler left for a trip North, during which they will visit the former's relatives at Lockport, N.Y., going later to New York to remain several weeks. On their return they will be at home with Mr. and Mrs. Woodward until March 1, when they will take possession of one of the Owens apartments on West Peachtree street.

The marriage of Miss Eileen Hart Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Davis, 18th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Joseph Cummins, 29th U.S. Inf., took place Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, 1910, at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., in the Colonel's quarters, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed in the main room before an altar draped with the regimental flags and profusely dressed with roses. Promptly at nine o'clock Lieutenants Pike and Sullivan, 18th Inf., extended streamers of white satin ribbon between rows of camp cots, forming an aisle for the bridal party. Rev. Father Duffy, of Sheridan, Wyo., who celebrated the nuptial mass, preceded the bridal party to the altar. The 18th Infantry orchestra rendered appropriate selections during the services and the reception which followed. The bride was attractively gowned in white embroidered silk crepe with pearl trimmings. Her only ornament was an amethyst and pearl pendant, the gift of the groom. The veil of tulle was caught with orange blos-

soms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Genevieve Johnston, of Denver, Colo., the maid of honor, wore a gown of Japanese gauze with insertion of Valenciennes lace, and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. First Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf., was best man, and Lieutenants Pike, Patterson, Sullivan and Loneragan, of the 18th Inf., were the ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held, during which a wedding breakfast was served in the dining room, where pink roses and ferns formed the decorations. Following the old Army custom, the bride cut the wedding cake with the groom's saber. Among the many beautiful gifts received was a heavy silver set of ninety-six pieces from the officers at Fort Mackenzie. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins left in the afternoon for Omaha and points East for a brief wedding tour, on the completion of which they will make their home at Fort Niagara, N.Y., the station of the groom.

The marriage of Miss Florence Helen Schlick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schlick, of 624 Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn., and Lieut. George Warren Harris, 1st U.S. Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will take place Saturday evening, Feb. 8. It will be a small home wedding. The hour for the ceremony is 8:30. Miss Edith Schlick will be her sister's maid of honor, and the groom will be attended by Lieut. Walter S. Grant, aid to Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges.

Lieut. Charles Hart Danforth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adelaide White Haffards were married Saturday, Jan. 1, 1910, at Forest Glen, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hanford announce the marriage of their daughter, Aimée Lois, to Capt. Edward Percy Orton, U.S.A., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910, at Seattle, Wash.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta Von Schrader, only daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., to Lieut. Prentiss Peck Bassett, U.S.N., is a topic of much interest among their friends in San Francisco. "Miss Von Schrader," writes a correspondent, "is one of the most interesting and accomplished girls in the Army, pretty, graceful and winning, with great distinction of manner. The marriage is planned to take place at the Von Schrader home, 2627 Pierce street, San Francisco, early in April, when the many friends of the family will be bidden to witness the happy event. The eldest son, Frederick Von Schrader, jr., is a successful lawyer in San Francisco. Another son, Dr. Alleyne Von Schrader, is to be married Feb. 8 to Miss Bond, of St. Louis, Mo., whose father, Judge Bond, is a distinguished jurist of that city. Colonel Von Schrader's friends have congratulations ready for his promotion to a full colonelcy in the Quartermaster's Department, which will soon take place."

Miss Grace Bigelow Tracy, daughter of Mrs. Charles Edward Tracy and niece of Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., was married Jan. 19, 1910, in St. George's Church, New York city, to Thomas G. Cook, of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugh Birchhead, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, and a reception followed at the home of the bride's grandfather, John Bigelow, in Gramercy Park.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Susan Nickerson, to Lieut. Edgar King, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The marriage is to take place at San Francisco, Cal., the latter part of January.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th U.S. Field Art., who died at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., at one o'clock a.m., Jan. 14, 1910, was born in Virginia March 23, 1854, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery, and was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1885; captain in February, 1899; major, Artillery Corps, in August, 1903, and lieutenant colonel in April, 1907. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1888. His remains were buried with military honors on Jan. 15 at Arlington Cemetery. The pallbearers were Colonel Macomb, Colonel Rumbough, Colonel Millar, Colonel Treat, Major Irwin, Captain Horn and Captain Rhodes, U.S.A. With Colonel Gayle when he died were his sister, Mrs. Burkhead, of Whiteville, N.C., and his daughter, Miss Emily Gayle. His foster brother, Charles R. Kearns, arrived from Portsmouth, Va., in time to be present at the funeral.

Dr. H. W. Cole, father of P.A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, jr., U.S.N., died at Danville, Va., Jan. 8, 1910.

The Navy Department has been informed that Master at Arms, 1st Class, John Lawrence Cunningham, whose home was in New York city, died on the Asiatic Station Jan. 15, 1910, of pneumonia. He had been in the Service since November, 1893.

Mrs. Katherine Clyde Thompson, wife of Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts, died at Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I., aged twenty-nine years, from nervous prostration.

Mrs. Elsie Sigel, widow of Gen. Franz Sigel, U.S.V., died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leila Scheel, at No. 1020 Simpson street, the Bronx, New York city, Jan. 17. She had been unconscious a week as the result of a paralytic attack. She left a daughter and two sons, Messrs. Paul Sigel and Franz Sigel, jr. She was seventy-five years old.

Col. George Whitfield Thompson, whose sudden death occurred last Sunday at his residence in Brooklyn, was a Civil War veteran of distinguished service, participating in several large engagements, being severely wounded at Spotsylvania while commanding his regiment, and was a member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion. His wife, who was Miss Josephine Mortimer, and one son survive him.

## MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Dix will remain at Manila for duty in interisland traffic during the maneuvers which begin the first week in February and continue for ten days or two weeks. She will then sail probably for Seattle direct, without stopping at Honolulu.

The transport Logan sailed Jan. 15 from Manila with the following military passengers, via Nagasaki: First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art.; Col. John C. Dent, 14th Inf.; Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps; Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Major Dwight E. Holley, 15th Inf.; Capt. Edwin M. Supple, Cav. Pay Dept.; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Lieut. Frank Keller and 1st Lieut. Clarence Lininger, all 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Howard H. Johnson, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Horace Munro, 2d Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 2d Lieut. Harry L. King, 2d Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 2d Lieut. William C. McChord,

jr., and Veterinarian Coleman Nockolds, all 1st Cav.; Veterinarian Burton A. Seeley, 2d Field Art.; Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, Major Joseph A. Gaston, Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, Capt. Edmund S. Wright and Capt. John W. Moore, all 1st Cav.; Capt. Harry S. Howland, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter and 1st Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Christie, Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. Edward M. Olney, 1st Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Lounsberry, 2d Lieut. Herman Kobbe and Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, all 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Cav. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. John N. Merriek, Med. Res. Corps; 694 enlisted men, 1st Regiment, U.S. Cavalry; sick 15, military convicts 19, casuals 106.

## PASSENGERS ON THE THOMAS.

The first class passenger list of the transport Thomas, which sailed Jan. 5 from San Francisco for Manila, follows:

For Manila—Major John H. Beacom, 6th Inf.; Major J. C. Waterman, 13th Cav., wife and daughter; Major J. A. Randolph, Chaplain, 6th Inf., wife and daughter (Mrs. McDonald); Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf.; Capt. J. L. Hines, Q.M., wife and two children; Capt. E. Anderson, Coms. Dept., and wife; Capt. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf.; Capt. S. J. B. Schindler, 6th Inf., wife and child; Capt. J. M. Moore, Chaplain, 20th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., and two children; Capt. H. C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. L. L. Hunt, 6th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. F. R. de Puniak, 6th Inf.; Capt. D. J. Moynihan, Capt. Frank Nickerson and wife, Capt. H. Fleischauer, all of Philippine Scouts; Lieut. W. G. McElhenny, 6th Inf.; Lieut. E. H. Agnew, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. C. M. Gordon, 6th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. J. H. Page, jr., 6th Inf.; Lieut. D. C. Anderson, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. H. G. Davids, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. G. W. England, Lieut. W. T. Conway, Lieut. K. T. Smith, Lieut. H. Glade, all 6th Inf.; Lieut. L. H. Cook, 6th Inf., wife, child and sister-in-law; Lieut. R. Wetherill, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. A. F. Dannemiller, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. J. R. McGinness, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. R. Lemmon and Lieut. W. M. Archer, M.R.C.; Lieut. E. Wilson, M.C., wife and child; Lieut. H. F. Phillips, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. M. E. Sliney, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. William R. Dear, M.C., and wife; Lieut. P. S. Wright, M.C., Lieut. C. A. Treuholtz, M.C., and wife; Lieut. L. R. Dunbar, M.C.; Lieut. A. P. Davis, M.C., wife and child; Lieut. O. F. Henning, M.R.C.; Lieut. K. S. Gregory, 6th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. J. D. Elliott, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. P. H. Bagby, 6th Inf.; Lieut. P. W. Pitts, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. W. F. L. Simpson, 6th Inf.; Lieut. H. Hawley, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. D. T. C. Grubbs, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. B. W. Field, 6th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. J. W. Simons, jr., Lieut. R. H. Willis, jr., Lieut. T. S. Bowen, Lieut. W. H. Simpson, all 6th Inf.; Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 6th Inf., and wife; Lieut. R. C. Ditto, 20th Inf.; W. P. A. T. von Hartung, clk. Pay Dept., and wife; F. G. Kearns, clk. Pay Dept., and wife; Miss O. A. Hopper and Mary V. McVan, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. L. M. Hathaway, wife of surgeon, transport Thomas. To Honolulu—Lieut. Col. C. G. Woodward, I.G.; Lieut. W. H. Smith, M.C.; E. A. Robbins, clerk with Colonel Woodward; T. H. Edwards, Vetr. 5th Cav., wife and two children.

Honolulu to Guam—O. D. Leisenring, draftsman, Guam Naval Station.

Honolulu to Manila—Mrs. S. A. Roberts, wife of Emp. Bu. of Customs.

In addition to a second class passenger list of seventy-eight, the Thomas carried 817 enlisted men, 6th U.S. Infantry; 70 recruits, 53 Hospital Corps, 19 casuals.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. G. H. Baird, 11th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ogleshope, Ga., Jan. 14.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., 3d U.S. Cav., at Zamboanga, P.I., Jan. 5, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk, 1st U.S. Cav., have returned to Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., after touring in Japan, Corea, Manchuria and China.

Miss Julia Rodgers, daughter of Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., was in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, from Newport, to be the guest of Mrs. George Merrill.

Second Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, 18th U.S. Inf., who has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909.

Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Gruber were passengers on Dec. 10 from Manila on the Eastern for China and Japan on their honeymoon. They were married at Fort McKinley, P.I., Dec. 8, 1909.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, to take effect April 15, 1910, was born in South Carolina Oct. 27, 1870, and was appointed a captain and Q.M. of Volunteers in July, 1898. He was appointed captain and Q.M. in the Regular Service in February, 1901.

A very pretty supper was given at the Commercial Club, Portland, Ore., Sunday evening, Jan. 16, by Col. James Jackson, in honor of his son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Rhea Jackson. Among those present were Gen. J. M. Bacon, Dr. David Walker, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. True and Mrs. Bates.

Dean C. Worcester was on Jan. 14 awarded a verdict of \$50,000 as damages for libel from El Renacimiento, the leading organ of the Nationalist party in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Worcester, who is a member of the Philippines Commission, charged that the newspaper assailed him politically and professionally and that his personal character also had been the object of libelous utterances.

The reception and hop given at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P.I., Dec. 9, in honor of the officers of the Navy was a brilliant affair. The club was beautifully decorated with the national colors and with Navy flags and lanterns. Admiral Uriel P. Sebree, U.S.N., commanding the Armored Cruiser Squadron, and every officer of the squadron not actually on duty was present, as were also Generals Duvall and Carter, U.S.A., and their staffs, and most of the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps stationed in or near Manila. The list of guests included also all the high officials of the civil government at Manila and the heads of commercial firms and large industries. The Governor General, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Rear Admirals Harber and Nazro, accompanied by their respective staffs, were among the guests. After the reception dancing was indulged in until a late hour. The eight cruisers left Manila Dec. 10 for the China coast.



A son, William Camp Robards, was born to the wife of Capt. Frank F. Robards, U.S.M.C., at Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 29, 1909.

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S. was held at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 19, 1910.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. D. W. Ryther, Adjutant, 6th U.S. Inf., at Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 17. Mrs. Ryther is the daughter of Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, who went to Old Point Comfort, Va., Jan. 14, to attend the reception and dance given in their honor by the Artillery School, returned to Washington Jan. 17.

Mrs. E. K. Happersett and Miss Happersett, widow and daughter of the late Major J. C. G. Happersett, have returned to Washington, and are pleasantly located at 1730 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Col. Albert Todd, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Eastern District of New York, will review the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Park avenue and Ninety-fourth street, New York city, on Wednesday night, Jan. 26.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Campbell, U.S.N., with his family, will make his home for the winter at Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass., until the North Dakota, of which Lieutenant Commander Campbell is executive officer, is ready for sea, which will be several months hence.

The Omaha Sunday World-Herald of Jan. 9 had a full page article on Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., commanding Fort Crook, the Omaha post. The article is profusely illustrated, and is extremely complimentary in its terms. It refers to Colonel Gardener as one of the most popular officers ever stationed at Omaha.

A one-pound shell, being kept as a Spanish-American War relic, exploded in a house near the U.S. Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 14, when children struck it against a nail. The side of the house was blown out, and Matilda Clark, colored, and her two children badly injured. Emily, the older child, lost one hand, and Carrie, the younger, may lose her sight.

The Regent and members of the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., are invited to attend a reception to be given by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Arlington, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Jan. 31, from four until seven o'clock. Mrs. Irving H. Dunlop, of Washington, is the corresponding secretary of the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. John S. Carpenter, U.S.N., entertained a company at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, for their young daughter, Miss Evelyn Fessenden Carpenter. Their guests included Miss Gleavis, Miss Boutell, Miss Westinghouse, Miss Stead, Miss Thorn, Miss Pilling, Miss Winley, Miss Pennebaker, Miss Gilmour, Mr. Strong, Mr. Stead, Mr. Orme, Mr. Boutell, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Peachy, Dr. Hume, Naval Constructor McBride, and Pay Director Atkinson. Informal dancing followed.

A testimonial to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on the evening of Feb. 8. A feature will be the presentation of a \$10,000 purse to Mr. Peary. The affair will be under the auspices of the Civic Forum, and the details are being arranged by Mr. Robert Erskine Ely. There is an honorary committee, which includes Messrs. Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clews, Robert J. Collier, R. Fulton Cutting, Theodore P. Shonts, Henry C. Frick, Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Gary, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Adrian H. Joline, Seth Low, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman and William C. Muschenheim.

A meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at eleven o'clock, at the Woman's Club, 9 East Forty-sixth street, New York city. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to members of the branch and to all who are interested in the work of the society. The officers of the branch are: President, Mrs. James Brattle Burbank; vice president, Mrs. Albert Todd; treasurer, Mrs. Charles S. Walkley; secretary, Mrs. Tieman N. Horn. The section presidents are Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, Mrs. Tieman N. Horn, Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. E. St. John Greble, Mrs. William Ennis, Miss E. H. Houghton, Mrs. F. G. Lawrence, Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, Mrs. Albert C. Blunt, Mrs. Samuel Allen and Mrs. Albert L. Todd.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, is referred to by the Boston Traveler as "a solidly bound volume of crisp commentary on the military exploits of these United States since something like the early forties." Of the results of his experiences with the Moros, he is quoted as saying: "Keep whiskey out of their reach, arms out of their hands, don't interfere with their religion, never lie to them, and teach them the value of business and the relation the dollar bears to it. The Moros are no more like the Filipinos than olive oil is like ice cream. They hate the Filipinos. If they should rise against them they would speed the Filipinos out of the islands." General Reade will spend the winter in Boston, in apartments in the Hotel Kempton. He will give an illustrated lecture in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, his subject being "The Occupations of Mindanao, P.I." General Reade was stationed in the Department of Mindanao, in command of the 23d Infantry, in 1903-4-5 and part of 1908.

A newspaper despatch from Chicago, Jan. 1, says: "In abject poverty, shunning relatives and friends of his prosperous days, with faculties impaired by years of dissipation, H. Bartlett Lindley, a graduate from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and at one time a well known attorney, died in the Cook County Hospital yesterday. He left a remarkable statement summarizing the tragedy of his life, in part as follows: 'Old, broken in health, almost alone in the world, I am coming close to the mark of threescore years, and am of all men the most miserable. Once with prospects as bright as the most ambitious could desire—once wearing the uniform of the United States Navy, afterward that of a captain of the National Guard, a practicing attorney with unusual success for several years, the author of literature that is standard authority throughout the world, being several hundred pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica—all of this and much more, yet sacrifice was made of everything leading up to all that is good, high and lofty in this life, and nothing save suffering, misery, degradation received in exchange. Sad and bitter have been the years of downfall. Alcohol and its twin demon, morphine, but numb the sensibilities and give temporary succor for sorrow.' This apparently refers to Henry B. Lindley, a native of Missouri, appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio June 5, 1873, and 'dropped' a year later, June 11, 1874. Lindley was not a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Miss Elizabeth Goodwin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Valentine Chappell at their home in New London, Conn.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover had a dinner party in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carpenter entertained guests at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17.

A daughter, Ann Elizabeth Gordon, was born to the wife of Asst. Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon, U.S.N., at Mare Island on Jan. 9, 1910.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cloman were the chief guests of Mrs. David Porter at a reception in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17.

Lieut. W. J. Moses, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Albany, in Pacific waters, as navigator and ordnance officer, has been ordered home to await orders.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Reamey are at the Plaza, Washington, D.C. Mr. Brewster Reamey, who has been with them, left on Jan. 20 for the Mediterranean.

Mrs. William R. Doores, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alice A. Dryer, who has been her guest the past month, left Fort Terry this week for a few days' visit with friends in New York city.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been the guest of Mrs. F. O. Johnson, 1807 Belmont road, Washington, for the past two weeks, left on Sunday for a visit with friends in New York.

Rear Admiral George Elmore Ide, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ide were with Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde in box No. 33 at the opera of "Lohegrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House, at New York city, Jan. 19.

Mrs. Theodore A. Dodge, widow of the late Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U.S.A., and Major F. A. Mahan, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Paris, sailed this week on the steamer Potsdam, of the Holland-America Line, for Boulogne, en route for Paris.

Mrs. John B. Christian and Miss Roma Nickerson have just returned to the Roosevelt Hotel, 63 avenue d'Iena, Paris, from a trip through Belgium and Holland as the guests of Miss Dorothy Lawson, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston. They spent Christmas in Antwerp with Miss Frances and Alice Christian, who are attending the Convent of Notre Dame de Loeie, in that city.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is to be entertained at dinner at the Lotus Club, New York city, on Saturday evening, Feb. 19, by Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Artillery, N.G.N.Y., and staff. Among other guests to be invited are Generals Roe and Henry, N.Y., Mayor Gaynor, the two representatives of Congress from New York, Senators Root and Depeew, and Colonels Morris, Austin and Davis, of the 9th, 8th and 13th Regiments, N.Y., respectively.

A permanent organization, to be known as the Southern Health Conference, was effected at the session of the conference on the hookworm at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 19. Dr. F. H. Harris, Atlanta, was elected president, and Walter G. Cooper, Atlanta, secretary. Dr. W. C. Woodward, District of Columbia; Major B. D. Taylor, U.S.A.; Major J. H. White, U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. W. D. Baldwin, Hawaii, are among the vice presidents chosen.

Among the Army and Navy families at St. Augustine, Fla., are Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, and Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, at the Valencia for the winter. Mrs. Sumner is with General Sumner. Mrs. Robert N. Dickman, General Wherry's daughter, and her children are occupying one of the hotel's cottages. Major William P. Van Ness, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Van Ness and their son, Mr. Percy Van Ness, are occupying their villa on the bay.

During the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers, held in Washington, D.C., Engineer in Chief H. I. Cone, U.S.N., was elected president, and Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was elected secretary and treasurer. This is a re-election for Lieutenant Dinger, who will continue as the editor of the journal of the society. Engineer in Chief C. A. McAllister, of the Revenue Cutter Service, will serve on the council with Lieut. Comdr. John K. Robinson, U.S.N., and Comdr. William Strother Smith, U.S.N.

Representative Joseph A. Goulden, of New York city, on Jan. 19 took the first step toward providing a government site for the erection of a statue in memory of the American Indian in New York Harbor by introducing a bill in the House of Representatives. The money for the statue has been offered by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, of New York. The Goulden bill names the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior, the chairmen of the committees on the Library of the House and the Senate and Mr. R. C. Ogden, of New York city, as a commission to select the design of the statue and the site.

Mrs. Barnett, the wife of Col. George Barnett, commander of the U.S. Marines in Pekin, recently accompanied her husband on his ninety-mile riding trip. When the time came for the Colonel's riding trip, Mrs. Barnett declared she would take it with him. The first night of the test the colonel and his wife were far ahead of the detail sent to establish a camp for them, and they secured shelter for the night in a ruined Chinese temple. The second night was spent in an army tent near the Sha-ho River, in the mountains. Here a terrible dust storm was encountered and there was little sleep. However, the Colonel and Mrs. Barnett returned to Pekin none the worse for their exciting experience. The men of the guard were proud of the feat of Mrs. Barnett, and in recognition of her pluck they presented her with a silver loving cup as a memento.

Gen. and Mrs. M. P. Maus, U.S.A., entertained at a beautiful reception on New Year's day at their quarters at Vancouver Barracks, which were most artistically decorated for the occasion with greens, holly and cut flowers. The table decorations were in red. Mrs. Sage, wife of Major Sage, Adjutant General, served salad; Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers, 1st Inf., coffee, and Mrs. Knight, wife of Captain Knight, 1st Inf., the ices. Mrs. Henry Cabell, wife of Major Cabell, Chief of Staff, presided over the egg-nog. The 1st Infantry band played during the reception, and dancing was enjoyed throughout the afternoon in the spacious living room. Others assisting Mrs. Maus were Mrs. Dalton, wife of Lieutenant Dalton, aid to General Maus; Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, 1st Inf., and Mrs. Game, wife of Captain Game, 1st Inf. Mrs. Maus wore a charming gown of rose colored chiffon. The guests included all the officers of the garrison and their families and many prominent Portland people. Since Gen. and Mrs. Maus have been here they have entertained a great deal, and have given a number of delightful dinners and luncheons, etc.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. M. C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 13, 1910.

A daughter, Lucy Hamilton Buck, was born to the wife of Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 13.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis, U.S.A., at Fort Strong, Mass., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on Jan. 19, 1910.

Senator Stone on Jan. 18 called on President Taft in the interest of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 13th U.S. Inf., who is under charges.

Mrs. Johnson Hagood, wife of Captain Hagood, U.S.A., entertained at bridge at her 1 street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, U.S.M.C., was hostess at a bridge party in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at her apartments at the Don Carlos.

Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., U.S.A., commandant at Purdue University, lectured before the senior electrical engineers at the University recently on "Signal Work in the United States Army."

Lieut. and Mrs. Rhee Jackson are spending a few weeks with their father, Col. James Jackson, in Portland, Ore. Mrs. Jackson will leave shortly for New York, to visit her sister, Mrs. Theodore N. Borst.

Mrs. Charles Russell Train, wife of Lieutenant Train, U.S.N., is with her mother, Mrs. Cuthbert Brown, at her Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Train is in command of the U.S.S. Sylph.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, U.S.N., is in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Reid, of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, the present station of the vessel being Charleston, S.C. He recently relieved Ensign V. V. Woodward from command.

Miss Jean Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N., was hostess at a theater party in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 17. Her guests included Miss Lillie Finley, Miss Jean Loring, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., Mr. Jack Siebert, Mr. Thomas Riggs, Mr. Maurice Potts and Mr. George Tittman.

Gen. Louis Wagner, Capt. J. Richards Boyle, U.S.V., and Alexander McDowell, composing a commission in charge of the preparations for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg on July 1, 2 and 3, 1913, have urged the President to ask Congress to co-operate in making the celebration a success.

Major and Mrs. Frank E. Harris, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., have postponed their intended trip to Italy, and have rented the Clemson property at Tarpon Springs, Fla., for the winter. They reached Tarpon Springs last week with their two children and governess. Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian F. Bonzano, Miss Bonzano and Mrs. H. Ernest Goodman will also spend the winter at Tarpon Springs.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V., Gen. T. F. Rodenhough, U.S.A., and President Verdery, of the Southern Society, as a tribute to General Webb will speak at the alumni dinner of City College at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Saturday night, Jan. 22. General Webb's flag will be displayed as commander of the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps, and copies of it will be given as souvenirs.

The G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Franklin S. Wiltse, U.S.M.C., tried at the navy yard, New York, this week, on charges of failure to pay debts for uniforms, civilian clothing, service perquisites, stationery and liquors, was concluded on Jan. 19, and the papers forwarded to Washington. Captain Wiltse was represented by Arthur B. La Far, Hiram Mann and Lieut. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N. Rear Admiral Lewis C. Hellner, U.S.N., was the president of the court, and Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., the judge advocate.

The Misses Fitch, daughters of Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., were hostesses at a charming "tea" on Jan. 13, when the guests of honor were the Misses Wilder, daughters of Col. Wilber C. Wilder, U.S.A., who are spending several weeks in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Julian Wilcox, wife of Lieutenant Wilcox, U.S.M.C., served punch. Others who assisted in the dining room were Mrs. Eldridge Jordan, Miss Esther Denby, Miss Alice Vandergrift, Miss Evelyn Chew, Miss Elizabeth Kibbey and Miss Elsie Downing.

An interesting story is told round the corridors of the Capitol of the finest painting in the building, the "Westward Ho!" picture, says Leslie's Weekly. This spirited scene was painted on the wall at the head of the stairs leading to the House gallery by Emanuel Leutze, forever endeared to America by his famous "Washington Crossing the Delaware." He received his commission from Congress in 1861, but when it came time for payment the war was on, and in vain the artist tried to get his contract price from Congress. He finally appealed to President Lincoln, who explained that he could not compel Congress to pay for the picture; but suggested that he might appoint the artist's son to the Military Academy. The boy preferred to be a sailor, so President Lincoln gave him an appointment to the Naval Academy. This young man is now Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze. The Government, however, finally paid twenty thousand dollars for the painting. Rear Admiral Leutze, as a caller at the White House on New Year's day, told President Taft of the New Year's reception of forty-seven years ago, when Leutze called to thank President Lincoln for his appointment to Annapolis.

A fine example of the heroism and presence of mind of two little girls, one of them, Allie Bennett, an Army girl, being the daughter of Lieut. Edward Bennett, Philippine Scouts, happened not long since in Nashville, Tenn., and is related by a correspondent as follows: Dorothy Bostick, aged four years, of 315 Seventh avenue, N.; Allie Bennett, aged ten, daughter of Lieut. Edward Bennett, Philippine Scouts, who lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samuels, and Sarah Hitchcock, aged nine years, went to the Capitol Park to play, and while on the wall of the lake little Dorothy Bostick lost her balance and fell into the water. Allie Bennett did not hesitate at the risk of her own life, but jumped into the water after the youngster, and by the time the little heroine reached Dorothy the latter was about to sink for the last time. Allie Bennett caught her and succeeded in dragging her to the bank, when Sarah Hitchcock reached over and pulled the child from the water. It was then that Allie Bennett and Sarah Hitchcock showed remarkable presence of mind. Placing Dorothy Bostick upon the ground, they rolled her over and over on the grass, thus causing the water which she had swallowed to pour from her mouth and saving her life. The two little life-savers then carried their charge home, and, without help from others, put her to bed, carefully covered her up with warm restoring blankets and administered a strengthening drink of whiskey, and little Dorothy later was reported to be none the worse for her dip in the lake.



Mrs. Tallmadge H. Brereton, sister of Capt. A. J. MacNab, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. M. A. H. Smith at the Cochran, Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer have issued invitations for a reception on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

Major H. S. Leonard, U.S.M.C., of Washington, D.C., stopped at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, during the past week, while on business in the city.

Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., on Jan. 24 will start on a trip to Cuba and Mexico, after which they will go to St. Paul, where Colonel Evans has been assigned to duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch have left the St. Francis Hotel, in San Francisco, and their address for the next three weeks will be 385 South Madison avenue, Pasadena. After that they will be at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with Capt. and Mrs. N. F. McClure.

A statement appearing in Hon. John Bigelow's "Retrospections of an Active Life" shows that General Boulanger, then a captain in the army of France, in January, 1895, applied to Mr. Bigelow, our Minister to France, for his assistance in securing an appointment as an officer in our Army in the field against the Confederacy. Mr. Bigelow did not encourage the aspirations of Boulanger, and, speaking of a subsequent meeting with him at West Point, he says: "The impression he left upon me then, and what I heard of his deportment during his stay in Washington, forces upon me the conviction that he did not owe to his virtues the brief prominence he subsequently obtained in France."

Under the auspices of the Admiral Trenchard Section of the Navy League an illustrated lecture was given in the Hotel Gotham, New York, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 17, by Mr. Edward Trenchard. The subject was, "Our Navy in Time of Peace," and the work of exploration of the Navy, such as the Wilkes, the Deed Sea and the various polar expeditions, was described in text and picture. Many faces familiar to students of the Navy were shown, such as those of Wilkes, Schley, Braine, Perry, Melville and Peary. Much of the lecture dealt with Peary's discovery of the pole, and in front of the platform was suspended a flag which Peary had taken to the pole. Above the speaker's stand were hung flags of a rear admiral and the emblem of the Navy League, an anchor in a blue circle, with the letters "U.S.N.L."

A beautiful reception was given at Fort Sam Houston Thursday evening, Jan. 13, by Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., 3d Cav., at their quarters, 215, New Post, in honor of Mrs. Read's brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Burruss, of Norfolk, Va. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and ferns. The drawing room was a bower of pink roses and palms where the receiving party stood. The remainder of the house was in red roses and carnations. The dining room was most artistic, being in the season's decorations, poinsettias, pulcherimas. The 3d Cavalry orchestra furnished the music, and after the receiving hours dancing was indulged in. Lieut. and Mrs. Read gave a beautiful dinner Jan. 9, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Burruss. The dining room and table were beautifully decorated. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Burruss, Lieut. and Mrs. Ronald DeV. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cuthbert P. Stearns, Mrs. Osborne, Capt. L. J. Fleming, Miss Peabody, Capt. Roy B. Harper, Miss Johnston, Lieutenant Benjamin and the host and hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Burruss will leave the latter part of the week for their home in Norfolk, Va.

Miss Inez Milholland, a Vassar graduate, and 1st Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Coast Art., U.S.A., were locked up in the Mercer street police station, New York city, Jan. 17, after a raid made by the police on a demonstration of shirt waist strikers in front of Nos. 21 and 23 Waverley place. Thirteen other prisoners—two men and eleven women—were also arrested. Miss Milholland and her escort were released upon bail furnished by Mr. John Milholland, father of the young woman, who put up 4,000 acres of land in Essex county, valued at \$200,000, as security for their appearance when wanted in court. In the exciting moments that preceded the arrests in Waverley place Capt. Dominick Henry, commanding the 16th Precinct, had all of the buttons torn from his coat and was roughly handled by a hundred and fifty girls. The captain charged that Miss Milholland and Lieutenant Torney were leading the marching strikers, and they were held under Section 2093, which is the New York Riot Act. Specifically, they were charged with causing a crowd to collect and refusing to go away when ordered. When the case of Miss Milholland was brought up in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Jan. 19, Martin W. Littleton, counsel, asked for a further adjournment, and Magistrate Herrman postponed the hearing until Jan. 27. The case of Lieutenant Torney, who was arrested on the same charge, will be heard at the same time. Mr. Littleton said that the case was unique, and that it would be taken to the highest court for a final decision as a test case. "Section 2093 of the penal laws, under which Miss Milholland and Lieutenant Torney were arrested," he said, "refers to unlawful assemblage, and has been ingeniously applied to the shirtwaist makers to cover picketing. If this application should hold, then the police might arrest anyone who was found standing talking in the street to three or four friends."

#### SECRETARY MEYER ON NAVY METHODS.

In his hearing before the Naval Committee of the House Secretary Meyer gave some striking illustrations of the evils of naval administration he is striving to correct. The attention of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance was called to the excessive charge for a certain piece of work, and he found of a total of \$2,276.12, \$1,217.92 had been incorrectly charged to it. Mr. Meyer added: "That is what I claim in some instances has been going on in the past; that foremen have made excessive estimates; that they have kept a job order open after almost completing the job, in order that the workmen might be transferred to another job to cover an underestimate of another case, and this will show you an example of irregular methods used, and indicates that it is inadvisable for the manager to have the cost and accounting system under his supervision."

Irregular methods have been followed which gave a false idea of the kind and quality of stock used on a job. Of five propellers which the manager at Mare Island had been ordered to make four were of such inferior quality that they had to be sent to the scrap heap. Floor plates worth \$1,500, were sent to the dump because their edges were a little rusty.

Mr. Meyer further said: "I am going to give some examples of the increased cost of work under the management of naval constructors by reason of their inexperience in machinery work and the fact that they had too much work to directly oversee. The estimate in April, 1909, for rehabilitating the crank pin, crosshead,

and eccentric brasses of the West Virginia at Mare Island was \$10,350. That was also under the manager plan. The estimates for identical work on the engines of the Tennessee in 1907, at another yard, was \$5,500. As the machinery is identical the increased cost was 88 per cent. under the manager system."

"The Chairman: Well, it seems to me the constructor ought to be discharged from the Service."

"Secretary Meyer: Well, I do not want to give a wrong impression: I am not trying to cite these cases in order to say that the constructor is not one of the most valuable men we have, because he is; I am citing these cases in order to show that he should be confined to what he is trained for, naval construction and repair and similar work."

Another case was the expenditure of \$2,000 in removing a bulkhead on the Dolphin. The Captain thought \$500 would have been sufficient, and when he got an estimate of \$500 for putting three coats of paint on the saloon he had a man on the ship and a boy put on four coats for \$50.

Mr. Roberts suggested that the motive for the methods condemned by the Secretary was to enable the yard mechanics to hold their jobs and have it appear that they are making good as master mechanics, which, in fact, they are not. Mr. Meyer stated that the foremen, when they have started in on the repair of a vessel, "pull a partition away here and make a change there which increases the cost, and it is quite possible they have made changes which were desirable, but not necessary, and therefore expenditures have been incurred which were not required." This practice is aided by making the estimates high. The installation of the new cost-keeping system would go to the root of these practices. Some illustrations were drawn from the Mare Island Yard, where in one case work estimated for at \$8,000 was performed in a manner recommended by the inspector of machinery for \$874. In other cases the work cost two or three times as much as the estimate. The estimates were made by those without proper knowledge. The chairman thought that the Secretary's statements were an argument in favor of civilian superintendents in navy yards. Mr. Meyer thought it meant that the men should be specialized in their work.

In the case of the Spanish War, Mr. Meyer said we wasted right off \$50,000,000 buying yachts, coasters and colliers, which required a great many officers. Incidentally, the Secretary said: "Mr. Cone I consider one of the most valuable officers we have at present." He argued that the management of navy yards would give line officers an experience and knowledge which would enable a ship at sea to be self-sustaining. He also said: "I claim that an engineer who has had not only the theoretical training and more than the constructor has had in engineering, but has had the additional experience of working with the machinery in motion and repairing it when it is damaged or out of order, is better qualified to be the manager of the machinery division. Give me a practical man every time, who has had a good education and knows how to apply it, and who knows the parts of his machinery and can take a machine all to pieces, rather than the man who has had merely a theoretical training."

Our constructors, Mr. Meyer said, compare favorably with any in the world, but it does not follow because a man is a good constructor that he is a good manager of every part of a yard. He said that Naval Constr. Richard M. Watt had shown special ability, had managed to avoid the errors which so many others had made, and the officers at Norfolk, without exception, speak in praise of him.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following officers have been designated as umpires of Coast Artillery target practice for the current year's practice: Philippines Division, Major Cornelius De W. Wilcox; Department of the East, Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite; Department of the Gulf, Capt. Harry C. Barnes; Department of California, Capt. Frank K. Ferguson; Department of the Columbia, Major Archibald Campbell.

Capt Charles P. Baker, Q.M.D., U.S.A., has resigned his commission in the Army, and the resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 15. Captain Baker is stationed at New London, Conn., in charge of construction work at that place. He is a native of South Carolina, and entered the Service as a quartermaster of Volunteers during the Spanish War, receiving his permanent appointment in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901.

Cpts. William C. Cannon, William C. Scott, Robert N. Rolfe, Harry B. Chamberlin and Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M.D., were before an examining board at Washington this week to determine their fitness for promotion. Cpts. Daniel W. Arnold and Charles T. Baker, Q.M.D., were also before a board at San Francisco for the same purpose.

The first reunion of the officers of the 46th U.S. Infantry will be held at Hotel York, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York city, at 8 p.m., on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1910. All officers of the old regiment are cordially invited to attend. The committee will be glad if officers who see this notice will extend invitations to others whose address the committee may not have. Notification of intention to attend the reunion should be sent to Capt. H. H. Sheen, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., late Captain and Adjutant 46th U.S. Inf., at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Major Henry A. Brown, the only chaplain serving with the Engineer Corps, and stationed at Washington Barracks, has been ordered to take station at Panama. Major Brown is an old friend of ex-President Roosevelt, and was living in Arizona when the Rough Riders were organized by Mr. Roosevelt and Major Gen. Leonard Wood. He was the chaplain of that regiment more officially known as the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, and in May, 1898, was appointed chaplain in the Regular Establishment.

A force of troops equal in numbers to about three and one-half regiments, has made necessary the establishment of an Army pay station in the vicinity of Fort D. A. Russell. Major M. K. Barroll, who has lately been on duty at Portland, Ore., will be placed in charge.

The Army Retiring Board, of which Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., Adjutant General, is president, met in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, for the examination of Capt. R. E. Gambell, of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, for retirement for physical disability. Captain Gambell has been detached from his regiment for several months because of ill health, and for some time he has been under treatment at the General Hospital, in Washington.

Lieut. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., detailed as government observer at the aviation meet at Los Angeles, Cal., was taken up in a Curtiss biplane on Jan. 14, and attempted

to drop bombs on a given spot from a height of 250 feet. The bombs were represented by bags of sand.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth on a recent visit from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth received military honors usually paid on the visit of a brigadier general at an Army post. The occasion was on a day when Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight was expected at Fort Leavenworth to inspect the Army School of the Line and the Engineer Depot. General Knight did not arrive on the train on which he had telegraphed he would come, but Captain Booth did, whereupon he was hilariously received by a large group of officers present, and in the commotion the battery awaiting to fire the salute in honor of General Knight turned loose its thunder. Eleven guns roared the salute in honor of the arrival of Captain Booth. His brother officers are congratulating him on what may possibly be an omen of future distinction.

Of the unusual honors paid to Sergt. Jackson R. King, 16th Inf., upon his retirement after thirty years of admirable service, which we noted last week, an officer of the 16th writes: "The Omaha World-Herald had some excellent pictures of the ceremony, showing Sergeant King reviewing the regiment with Col. Cornelius Gardener, commanding at Fort Crook. This ceremony has been made the theme of several of the local clergymen, and it will no doubt be far-reaching in its effects, for it is a splendid idea that once in his lifetime, after thirty years of distinguished service, an enlisted man can see his regiment pass before him in review. It certainly is an inspiring spectacle, and an innovation that will make many a veteran happy. It is to be established as a custom hereafter in the 16th Infantry."

Frank Hutton, a soldier recently transferred to the 13th Infantry from recruiting duty, is one of the few men in the Regular Army who served through the Civil War. He will retire April 18, 1910, and has been on recruiting duty at Albany, N.Y., for twenty-three years. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, and enlisted at Bellefonte, Pa., April 16, 1861, when fourteen years old, under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 Volunteers for three months' service. He re-enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, for three years. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania, and in many small engagements. When discharged he went to school two years, then taught for seven years, was county clerk at Forest county, Pa., for three years, and in March, 1880, enlisted in the Regular Army, since which time he has been continuously in the Service. Until his arrival recently at Fort Leavenworth he had never been on duty with Regular troops.

Incident to the recent trouble among the enlisted men on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., a G.C.M. was ordered to meet there last week. Sergeants Foley and Hart two non-commissioned officers alleged to be ringleaders in the discontent evinced by the men against obeying orders to make a fifteen-mile practice march on New Year's day, are to be tried. Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, Inspector General, D.E., who was sent from Governors Island by Gen. Leonard Wood recently to investigate the trouble, made a trip to Washington and returned to Fort Wright Jan. 12. Colonel Wood reported to the War Department that Lieutenant Colonel Rafferty acted unwisely in permitting men to make a practice march on a holiday.

Question is being raised locally as to the hanging of an enlisted man, Charles O'Neal, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree, the crime being committed while the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. There has been objection to having the man executed on the reservation, and it was proposed to hang him in the county jail of Leavenworth or Wyandotte county. O'Neal was tried before a United States District Court, a civil tribunal, which has no jurisdiction on the military reservation, and there is no authority, it is claimed, for hanging the man there. As Kansas law does not provide for capital punishment, there would be difficulty in executing the soldier in the county jails. It appears that there has been but one instance of hanging on the Fort Leavenworth reservation, and that occurred during the Civil War in 1863, when many crimes were committed by lawless border ruffians, and three men known to be desperadoes were hung together by order of Gen. J. G. Blunt, the principal purpose being to put a check on the great number of robberies that were being committed. It is not unlikely that the question raised in regard to O'Neal will be made the subject of an appeal to the higher court, although it is said that there is authority for the United States court ordering the execution to take place in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, which is a civil institution. O'Neal shot and killed a French housemaid named Minnie Scharbora, employed in the family of Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf.

The Dry Goods Economist of Jan. 1, 1910, says: "An advertising scheme recently adopted by R. H. Macy and Company is novel enough and proved sufficiently successful to warrant particular mention. When the North Atlantic Fleet was ordered from Newport News to New York Harbor for the holidays, Macy and Company placed a good-sized ad. in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—the first announcement of the kind, by the way, which ever appeared in such a publication. In addition, the advertising department of the Macy store sent a wireless to the officers and men of each of the twelve vessels composing the North Atlantic Fleet, giving them holiday greeting and asking that they note the doings of the concern as reported in the journal referred to. By government regulation, a message so addressed must be posted on the bulletin board of the ship, where all members of the crew may see it. The messages were sent from the station on top of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and besides being picked up by every one of the twelve warships were received on board of every other vessel having wireless with which that station was in communication. The results were so satisfactory that Macy and Company have continued the use of space in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

#### PORT WILLIAMS.

Portland, Me., Jan. 18, 1910.

The post gymnasium at Fort Williams, Me., gay with flags and bunting, and lighted with Japanese lanterns and colored electric lights, was the brilliant setting of the farewell reception and dance given Friday evening, Jan. 14, by the officers, in honor of Col. and Mrs. John V. White, who left Jan. 17 for Fort Hancock, N.Y., Colonel White's new command. This was an affair to which all society had been looking forward all during the week, and there were few refusals of the limited number of invitations issued. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. White were Capt. and Mrs. David Y. Beckham, Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Richard K. Cravens, Capt. E. W. Miller, Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, Lieut. O. H. Longino, Lieut. Earl Biscoe and Lieut. P. H. Herman. The guests included not only the officers and ladies of Forts McKinley, Preble and Levee, but many repre-



representatives of the older and debutante society set of Portland. During the hour of the reception and for the dancing which followed the Coast Artillery band played and added much to the pleasure of the evening by its inspiring music. The gowning was very fetching and the whole affair was charming. Refreshments were served at two prettily appointed booths during the dancing and a collation at the close.

The deepest concern and regret was expressed, amid the merrymaking, that adieux must be paid to Col. and Mrs. White, who have made themselves so genuinely liked during their residence at Fort Williams.

Mrs. Daniel F. Emery gave a beautiful luncheon for Mrs. White at her home, Congress street, West, on Jan. 12, and Col. and Mrs. White were given a dinner on Jan. 13 by Mrs. James A. Spalding, the affair at the Spalding residence being a very elegant occasion. On Saturday evening, Jan. 15, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, of Fort Williams, entertained for Col. and Mrs. White.

Hurried calls at the tea houses for a good-by and a social cup with friends, list visits, farewell missives, flowers and telephone adieux have been the social demands that have kept every moment of the past week occupied.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 19, 1910.

General Bell, who has been at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for about a week, has returned to the post. Miss Van Voorhis is the guest of Mrs. Bell. Mrs. Horn, wife of Captain Horn, 3d F.A., has gone to New York for a short stay. Mrs. Dodson, mother of Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., will return this week to the post and will make her home with Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee.

At the request of Mrs. Bell, there was no cessation in the entertaining at the post owing to the death of Mrs. Buford, and the informal hop took place on the 14th. In spite of the many entertainments taking place in Washington on that evening, the large hop room was well filled with young people, and the affair was most enjoyable. A buffet "Dutch supper" was served. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Captain Marshall, Q.M.D., and Miss Sullivan, daughter of the late Commissary General Sullivan, were guests of Captain Locke at luncheon on Thursday.

An unfortunate accident occurred during the regular Friday drill, while Battery E was in the hall. One of the gun carriages was overturned, throwing to the ground one horse, while another had his hind foot caught in the wheel. Its pastern joint was broken, and it was necessary to shoot the horse.

By the death of Lieut. Col. E. E. Gayle, 4th F.A., in Washington last Saturday, Major Treat, 3d F.A., obtains his promotion. Major and Mrs. Winter, M.C., entertained Major and Mrs. Treat and the Misses Treat at dinner on Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained a few intimate friends at luncheon before the drill on Friday.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, 15th Cav., gave a small tea on the 17th in honor of Mrs. Bowman, wife of Lieutenant Bowman, 15th Cav., to celebrate her release from the quarantine, which began the day before Christmas, her son Jack having had a mild case of scarlatina. The family of Colonel Treat has also been released from quarantine. There is a case of diphtheria and several cases of measles and mumps on the post, but all are of a mild type.

Lieut. M. W. Howe, accompanied by Dr. Williams, Vetn., has gone on a trip through Virginia to buy horses for the post. Captain Horn, F.A., has returned from New Jersey, where he has been inspecting the field artillery of the State Militia. Lieut. John S. Hammond is offering for sale, at a sacrifice, his fine horses, with which he is obliged to part, as he has been ordered to Fort Slocum on recruiting duty.

A squadron of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery and the band have been ordered to report at the Brazilian Embassy in the morning of the 20th for the purpose of escorting the remains of Senhor Nabuco to the vault where his body will remain until such time as it shall be shipped to Brazil.

#### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 18, 1910.

The flooding of the space in front of the officers' quarters at the southern end of the post, having been completed, skating is now in full swing, and this sport has proved so popular that it has been indulged in to the exclusion of all other amusements.

Col. J. B. Jackson entertained at the last meeting of the Post Card Club, and most delightful host, "hearts" were played and Mrs. Booth won the ladies' prize, a cut glass vinaigrette, while Lieut. H. J. Damm captured a beautiful silver pocket knife. Last Wednesday night the 26th Infantry mess threw its club rooms open to the ladies of the garrison and their friends; the occasion was such a success that hereafter each Wednesday will be ladies' night. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and the justly famous 26th Infantry orchestra rendered a delightful program in their usual masterly style. The usual post hop was held on Friday night and was delightful in spite of the inclement weather. Mrs. Hatch received in a handsome costume of black and white. On Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Yemans entertained a party of young people at their quarters for their niece, Miss Henkel, of Detroit.

Col. L. M. Maus, chief surgeon of the Department of the Lakes, arrived on Thursday for an annual inspection. He was the guest of Major Hartsock, and was entertained by his many friends in the 26th Infantry.

The Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., assisted by the officers and the enlisted men of the post, has purchased a combination stereopticon and moving picture machine, and has been giving a series of Tuesday evening entertainments; the 26th Infantry orchestra furnish appropriate music, and dancing is indulged in by the enlisted men and their friends.

Mrs. Farr, wife of Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., of Fort Snelling, is visiting Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. The severe sleet storm of last week brought with it an attendant train of casualties, many of the enlisted men were injured more or less seriously, and Lieutenant Dunford fell and broke his collar bone. Mrs. Kilburn, who has been quite ill since before Christmas, is once more able to be around again. Mrs. Stapleton, of Dubuque, Iowa, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Kelly. Lieut. Deas Archer has returned from a two months' leave spent in New York and Virginia.

#### NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS, U.S.A.

The following are the names of honor graduates of distinguished institutions of learning of the class of 1909, who have been designated for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, found physically qualified, and will be nominated to the Senate for appointment:

For appointment in the Field Artillery—George Stevens Gay, St. John's School; Manlius, N.Y.

For appointment in the Infantry—Clarence McCain McMurray, South Carolina Military Academy; Guy Ichabod Rowe, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; John Magruder, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; Charles Martin Everitt, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 12, 1910, vice Shean, 16th Inf., dropped for desertion.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 19, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel Jan. 14, 1910, vice Gayle, deceased.

Capt. George Le R. Irwin, 2d Field Art., to be major Jan. 14, 1910, vice Treat, promoted.

First Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, 5th Field Art., to be captain Jan. 14, 1910, vice Irwin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 3d Field Art., to be first lieutenant Jan. 14, 1910, vice Reed, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

To be second lieutenant from Jan. 18, 1910.

George Stevens Gay, of N.Y.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants from Jan. 18, 1910.

Clarence McCain McMurray, S.C.; Guy Ichabod Rowe, Vt.; John Magruder, Va.; Charles Martin Everitt, Conn.

#### WITHDRAWAL NOMINATION.

Executive nomination withdrawn from Senate Jan. 17, 1910.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, to the Infantry arm, and Capt. Alden C. Knowles, detailed in the Signal Corps, from the Infantry arm to the Signal Corps, which was submitted to the Senate on Dec. 13, 1909.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate January 17, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Walter Howe to be brigadier general.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Richard Slee, William Williams Keen, William Michael Coplin, William Campbell Posey, Walter Orrin Howell and George Morgan Muren.

Chaplain.

James Francis Houlihan to be chaplain.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Frank L. Case to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Maigne to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. William Chamberlaine to be major.

First Lieut. Frank T. Thornton to be captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas O. Cook to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

To be captains: First Lieuts. John E. Morris, William B. Gracie, Lawrence P. Butler, Paul C. Galleher, Claude S. Fries and William G. Doane.

To be first lieutenants: Second Lieuts. Charles B. Moore, Clark Lynn, C. Stockmar Bendel, Robert E. Boyers, Burt W. Phillips, Ben F. Ristine and George R. Guild.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Louis A. La Garde to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister to be colonel.

To be lieutenant colonels: Majors William P. Kendall, William B. Banister, Charles E. Woodruff and Charles F. Mason and James D. Glennan.

To be majors: Capts. Jay Ralph Shook, William E. Vose, Frank T. Woodbury, Henry H. Rutherford, Ernest L. Ruffner, William H. Brooks, Charles N. Barney, Eugene E. Whitmore, Patrick H. McAndrew, Charles Y. Brownlee, John A. Murtagh, George M. Ekwurzel, Gideon M.C.D. Van Poole, William W. Reno and James W. Van Dusen.

Captains to be majors: Carroll D. Buck, George H. R. Gosman, Conrad E. Koepfer, John H. Allen, Robert U. Patterson, Roderic P. O'Connor and Robert E. Noble.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. JAN. 20, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Capt. William L. Keller on arrival at San Francisco will proceed to West Point.

First Lieut. George R. Clayton relieved at Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy detailed member board to meet at West Point Feb. 14, for examination for sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle extended twenty days.

First Lieut. James I. Thorne, M.R.C., honorably discharged Jan. 21.

Leave one month granted Capt. Edwin M. Suplee.

Capt. Frank T. Hines will confer with Chief of Coast Artillery concerning installation electric lighting system at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, in addition to other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, relieving Capt. Tilman Campbell.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott to Fort Bayard for treatment.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order describes certain tracts of submerged land in front of the military reservation of Fort Mason, Cal., lying between the original "Pueblo line" and the northern boundary line of the city and county of San Francisco, having an aggregate area of about thirteen acres.

G.O. 3, JAN. 11, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1404 1-2, Army Regulations, as published in Par. II, G.O. No. 153, W.D., Sept. 23, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

1404 1-2. When any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Army dies from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct his widow, or some other person duly designated by him, is entitled to receive, through the Pay Department, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate such officer or enlisted man was receiving pay at the date of his death, less seventy-five dollars in the case of each officer and thirty-five dollars in the case of each enlisted man. Any residue of the sums thus reserved, after the expenses of interment have been met therefrom, will be paid subsequently to the same beneficiary. Each officer and enlisted man in service on the active list will file on the form furnished for that purpose by The Adjutant General of the Army the full name and address of the person to whom he wishes the half year's salary paid in the event of death. The signature in every case will be witnessed and attested as required by the printed notes on the form. Should an officer or enlisted man desire to change a beneficiary previously designated by him and to make a new designation, he may do this by filling up and forwarding to The Adjutant General of the Army another blank of the prescribed form, properly signed, witnessed and attested.

All officers when first appointed and all recruits will, at the time of their appointment or enlistment, make the prescribed designation which, for an officer, will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army with the officer's letter accepting his commission, and for a recruit will be forwarded together with the recruit's enlistment paper to The Adjutant General of the Army, who will transmit all designations thus received to the Paymaster General, in whose office all designations of beneficiaries under this regulation will be filed permanently. Designations duly made and filed will continue to be valid and sufficient, unless revoked as herein provided, as long as the officers or enlisted men making the designations continue upon the active list of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 13, 1910, WAR DEPT.

This order revokes G.O. 23, W.D., Feb. 5, 1909, relating to the annual allowances of ammunition for companies of Coast Artillery, batteries or higher units of mobile artillery, and the charges for blank firing, and new instructions to govern this and other details of the practice are published.

CIR. 93, DEC. 31, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This circular publishes decisions of the Secretary of War relating to the following subjects:

1. Enlisted men traveling as attendants of authorized private horses of officers changing station entitled to commutation of rations.

2. Enlisted men appointed to the post non-commissioned staff not transferred for the convenience of the Government.

3. Sentinels of the Regular Army required to salute officers

of the Organized Militia when in uniform, whether in the service of the United States or not.

4. Cash sales under the provisions of Par. 1259, Army Regulations.

5. Date of evacuation of Cuba by Army or Cuban Pacification. It is held that March 31, 1909, was the last day of the military occupation of Cuba by the Army of Cuban Pacification.

6. Care of horses and horse equipments furnished for use of the Hospital Corps will be cared for by such enlisted men.

7. Interpretation of the Manual of Guard Duty.—Under the provisions of Para. 49 and 57, Manual of Guard Duty, the responsibility for the security of prisoners rests on the officer of the day. Para. 99, 325, 328 and 333, Manual of Guard Duty, in so far as they relate to the security of prisoners, are regarded as simply providing certain proper aids in the performance of this important duty, but not as relieving the officer of the day from full responsibility, subordinate, of course, to that of the post commander.

8. Interpretation of General Orders No. 92, W.D., May 5, 1909, relating to recording, in ink, on the record card, of communications by abstract, and for the recording, in ink, by draft or literal copy, and for the recording, in ink, by synopsis only, of unimportant or routine letters or indorsements, etc.

9. Extension of a soldier's qualification as gunner under the provisions of Par. 1364, Army Regulations.

Par. 10 giving an opinion from the J.A.G. approved by the Secretary of War, in the case of an enlisted man who placed in confinement on the day he was entitled to his discharge, being charged with being drunk, etc. On his release from the guardhouse he was given a discharge without honor, and he requested a decision as to whether or not he was entitled to an honorable discharge, with character at least good. The J.A.G. decided that the discharge could not be changed.

CIR. 1, JAN. 6, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes tables showing the allowances of targets and target materials for the permanent equipment of small-arms target ranges and of annual supplies of material for those ranges, to be used under the provisions of the Provisional Small-arms Training Manual of 1909.

Post ordnance officers will submit requisitions through the usual channels to the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for the necessary targets and target materials required for instruction and target practice of the troops stationed at the respective posts, except that in the Philippine Division requisitions will be forwarded to the chief ordnance officer of the division.

CIR. 2, JAN. 14, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Gives extracts from the report of commandant, School of Musketry, on experiments made to determine the relative efficiency of machine-gun fire and infantry fire, and a summary of the general principles relating to machine guns, based upon experience in actual war.

G.O. 1, JAN. 3, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troop M, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Folsom street wharf, San Francisco, on the morning of the date of sailing of the Army transport scheduled to leave about March 5, 1910, for Manila and embark on that vessel.

Troop L, 14th Cav., will embark on the Army transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1910, for Manila.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the organizations named below will embark at once on the Army transport indicated for Manila:

On the transport to leave about March 5, 1910: Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 1st F.A.; 13th Co., O.A.C.

On the transport to leave about April 5, 1910: 9th Infantry.

G.O. 3, JAN. 10, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Battery D, 1st F.A., will stand relieved from duty in this department in time to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., so as to arrive there Feb. 17, 1910.

G.O. 4, JAN. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., now at these headquarters, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, relieving Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav.

By command of Major General Barry:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

CIR. 24, DEC. 23, 1909, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Calls attention to the fact that from reports made to the Quartermaster General of the Army by chief quartermasters of departments and depot quartermasters it is evident that quartermasters of posts and other stations are sending in many unnecessary requisitions for supplies of all kinds. Instructions are given to remedy the matter.

G.O. 2, JAN. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes instructions relative to the administration of subordinate affairs in this department.

G.O. 1, JAN. 7, 1910, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.O.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Col. Frederick K. Ward, 7th Cav., was president, and Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Major E. N. Jones, jr., 17th U.S. Inf.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

There were thirteen specifications to the charge, and they alleged that Major Jones had failed to reply to certain official letters from the offices of the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Ordnance and the Commissary General, between August, 1907, and Dec. 1, 1909. He was found guilty of the charge and was sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority.

Brigadier General Morton, in reviewing the proceedings, says:

"So long as the evidence sought to be introduced was relevant to the specifications, the argument that it might prejudice the court in its findings to other specifications to which it did not relate, was untenable and should not have availed. Inasmuch as the evidence adduced in the trial shows that the accused had been repeatedly warned that a continuance of his failure to reply to official communications would necessitate reporting him for such neglect; and that he had been reprimanded for such negligence without avail, it would seem that it would have appeared to the court that a sentence to be reprimanded would be inadequate to the offense."

"Subject to these remarks the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved."

"The numerous testimonials submitted by the accused as to his high order of efficiency in other lines might tend to negative the probability of his continuous negligence in answering official communications; but the documentary evidence which record amply establishes such negligence, and to a degree that it was necessary to bring to trial an officer of Major Jones's rank and length of service. To an officer who taken pride in his profession, trial and conviction on these charges is in itself a greater punishment than any reprimand; to one without that pride a reprimand would be a waste of words. It is confidently expected that this trial will prove of profit to the Service by impressing upon Major Jones the necessity of discharging his whole duty promptly and efficiently."

CIR. 43, DEC. 28, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, dated Dec. 24, 1909, artillery district commanders are informed that the present assignment of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps to calibers for drill and practice will obtain during the calendar year of 1910, unless changes are made necessary in practice cases on account of companies changing station or for other cogent reasons.

Requisitions for ammunition for target practice during 1910 will be based upon the assignment of companies for that year.

CIR. 1, JAN. 6, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I.—With a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance



Department, as directed by G.O. No. 230, Nov. 16, 1909, W.D., eligible officers from the Army at large in this department who desire to be examined for the detail will submit their application, through military channels, so as to reach these headquarters not later than Feb. 15, 1910.

II.—Official mail for the Walter Reed Army General Hospital should be addressed "Takoma Park, D.C.," instead of "Takoma Sub-station, Washington, D.C.," as directed in Cir. No. 13, April 26, 1909, these headquarters.

By command of Major General Wood:  
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### CIR. 2, JAN. 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I.—In compliance with War Department instructions, dated Jan. 6, 1910, organizations, when changing stations, will take with them the size sticks and shoe stretchers issued under the provisions of Par. I, Cir. No. 63, W.D., 1909.

II.—It having been held by the Commissary General of the Army, that the issue to individuals messing separately of chicken and turkey on national holidays is not practicable, the attention of detachment commanders is invited to the provisions of Par. 1235, Army Regulations, and Par. 207, Subsistence Manual, 1909, relative to saving on the ration.

It is believed that organization and detachment commanders can make an equitable distribution of savings on the ration of men messing separately, and thus provide a sufficient flexibility in the ration.

Special attention of organization and detachment commanders is invited to this point, which, if carried out, will enable men messing separately to obtain full benefit of the ration.

All men of an organization should be included on the ration return of that organization, and one return should be made for all the members of the post non-commissioned staff and one for non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, and one for similar detachments at a post. The savings made by such detachments should be paid to the commanding officer thereof.

By command of Major General Wood:  
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff, having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as chief of staff of the department.

#### G.O. 76, NOV. 1, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that the provisions of G.O. No. 174, c.s., W.D., do not apply to Philippine Scouts; but inasmuch as all certificates of disability are required to be forwarded to the War Department for final action, regulations to govern in the cases of Scouts are given in the order.

#### G.O. 136, NOV. 17, 1909, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes instructions relative to the examination of officers below the grade of major, prescribed in Par. 7, G.O. 79, W.D., May 14, 1908.

#### G.O. 142, NOV. 29, 1909, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster, having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of the department from that date, with station in Manila, relieving Col. Harry L. Rogers, asst. paym. gen.

#### G.O. 98, NOV. 11, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

I.—Pursuant to Par. 2, G.O. No. 9, c.s., W.D., Jan. 20, 1909, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao.

II.—First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

#### G.O. 100, NOV. 19, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The annual physical test for field officers on duty in this department will be held on Dec. 1, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable, as follows:

1.—At Zamboanga, Mindanao, for those stationed there and at the Post of Jolo, Jolo; at Post of Parang for those stationed there and at Camp Keithley, Mindanao.

2.—The tests will be conducted under the charge of the following named officers:

At Zamboanga, Major Joseph T. Dickman, inspector general; at Parang, Col. Alfred C. Shupe, 23d Inf.; to whom the officers taking the test at those stations, respectively, will report.

#### G.O. 101, NOV. 23, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:  
FREDERICK PERKINS, Major, Adjutant General.

#### G.O. 103, NOV. 26, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

I.—The physical examination of all officers in this department below the grade of major will be made on Dec. 1, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

II.—Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., is relieved as intelligence officer, these headquarters.

III.—Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, U.S.A., is relieved as engineer officer, these headquarters.

IV.—Capt. William R. Sample, adjutant, 2d Inf., is relieved as C.O. headquarters detachment, these headquarters.

V.—First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., aid, is detailed as intelligence officer, engineer officer and C.O., headquarters detachment, these headquarters.

VI.—First Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford, P.S., and twenty enlisted men, 52d Co., P.S., Isabela, Basilan, will proceed to Sengal, Basilan, for temporary station.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his authorized aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, Bongao, Bongao, and Siasi, Siasi, for the purpose of inspecting the Post of Jolo, and ascertaining the military situation at Bongao, Bongao, and Siasi, Siasi. (Nov. 19, D. Min.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., thence to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and make the annual inspection of those posts. (Jan. 6, D.G.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major George Bell, jr., I.G., will return at once to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and resume his duties at headquarters, Department of the Columbia. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., in addition to his present duties and as soon as practicable after Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., shall have reported at San Francisco, for duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., will assume temporary charge of the duties of depot quartermaster and general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, D.Q.M.G., who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief quartermaster of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G., of that duty. Lieutenant Colonel Stevens will retain station at San Francisco until further orders. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 15, 1910. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittner will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M., will be relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. July 31, 1910, and will then be assigned to duty with the 6th Cav. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Wallace J. Jaka, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Mitchell, who will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. John M. Sauter, now at Rensselaer,

Indiana, having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report Feb. 1, 1910, to the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty pending action on his application for retirement. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. David J. Harney (appointed Jan. 14, 1910, from sergeant, 96th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry A. Steere, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. He will be relieved from this duty and sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1910, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Edward Ross, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1910, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward Champe Carter, M.C., is further extended one month and six days. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, not later than Jan. 28, 1910, is granted Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C., is extended two months. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward C. Carter, M.C., is further extended ten days on account of sickness. (Jan. 6, D. Lakes.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Eugene B. Whitmore, M.C. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-eight days, about Feb. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, jr., M.C. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to the Post of Parang, Mindanao, to take the physical test. (Nov. 22, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., from temporary duty at Isabela, Basilan, to the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 24, D. Min.)

Leave for one month and ten days, from Feb. 15, 1910, is granted Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

##### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Tetraut, M.R.C. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave to March 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C., upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to his proper station, Isabela, Basilan, for duty. (Nov. 24, D. Min.)

##### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon John H. Hess, U.S.A., is designated to conduct an examination on March 7, 1910, at Fort McDowell, Cal., of such applicants for employment as dental surgeons in the Army as may be authorized to present themselves for examination. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver is designated to conduct an examination commencing Monday, March 7, 1910, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., of such applicants for employment as dental surgeons in the Army as may present themselves for such examination. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about March 11, 1910, is granted Dental Surg. John R. Ames. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

##### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, H.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent at once to Fort Sam Houston, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John Huff, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Bliss, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following sergeants, Hospital Corps, will be examined for the position of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, on Feb. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1910, at the stations and by the examining boards, as follows:

Fort Crook, Neb.: Major Joseph T. Clarke, Med. Corps, for examination of Sergeants Paul M. Lange and Arthur A. Jackson.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Lieut. Col. Aaron H. Appel, Major Charles E. Morrow and Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., for the examination of Sergeants Charles N. Able, Chilton E. Bragg, Leroy E. Fair, Theodore Roosevelt, Ray B. Coulman and Arthur C. Newburger.

Fort Des Moines, Ia.: Major Thomas S. Bratton, Capt. William E. Vose, M.C., for the examination of Sergeants August Siedler and Charles Jorte.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. John Praneuf.

Fort Meade, S.D.: Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., and Capt. Reuben B. Miller, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Yarnall L. Bowers.

Fort Riley, Kas.: Major William P. Kendall, Major Joseph H. Ford and Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Edward D. Sykes.

Fort Robinson, Neb.: Major James R. Church, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Albert Metz. (Jan. 12, D. Mo.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be sent to the stations indicated, at such time as will enable them to report for examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant, first class, H.C., Feb. 14 to Feb. 19, 1910: Sergt. Frederick A. Bennett, Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Sergt. Alfred E. Staps, the Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Sill, Okla.; Sergt. Hugo Winkler, now on duty under the depot quartermaster, Newport News, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

##### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Morris K. Barroll, paymaster, now on leave in San Francisco, awaiting transportation on the transport to sail Feb. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, is authorized to apply to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, is granted Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Major Morris K. Barroll, paymaster, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., for duty. The orders directing him to proceed to Manila are revoked. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Major William B. Rochester, paymaster, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect about Feb. 20, 1910, and will then proceed to New York city, for duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, is relieved from duty in New York city, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take of transport to sail from that place about March 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, is extended ten days. (Jan. 15, D.E.)

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

The leave granted Capt. John H. Poole, C.E., is extended two months. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, C.E., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to the Isthmus of Panama and report in person to Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Col. Thomas L. Casey, C.E., in addition to other duties, is detailed as engineer of the 5th Lighthouse District, and will report by letter according to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James G. Steese, C.E., is extended ten days. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. OROZIER, C. OF O.

Ord. Sergt. Charles Blitch, Fort Greble, R.I., will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Bieble, who will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Isaac H. Bigg. Sergeant Rigg will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. No. 268, Nov. 17, 1909, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. John O. Pegram, 1st Cav., to join his regiment upon the expiration of his leave, is amended so as to direct him to report in person from leave to the C.O., Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty at that post, pending the arrival of the 1st Cavalry at its stations in the United States, and then join his troop. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st Cav., upon the arrival of the 1st Cavalry in the United States will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., is extended to and including Feb. 5, 1910. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Abraham G. Lott, 6th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Jan. 31, 1910, vice Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 6th Cav., to take effect that date. Captain Humphrey will remain on his present duties until July 31, 1910, when he will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Capt. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 13th Cav., having reported from sick in Division Hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Dec. 6, D. Luzon.)

On account of exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-eight days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the understanding that he sail on the transport leaving San Francisco for Manila, about Feb. 5, 1910. (Jan. 6, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will report to the C.O. of that hospital for station and duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere, 4th Field Art., is transferred to the 2d Field Artillery. He will join battery to which assigned. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Beley, 5th Field Art. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. Patrick Doran, Battery B, 5th Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Major John K. Cree, C.A.C., will proceed to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Major John K. Cree, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of Fort Ruger, H.T., and of the Artillery District of Honolulu, and upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will report in person at Presidio of San Francisco, for duty at that post. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., Fort Ruger, Hawaii Territory, will proceed on the first available Army transport to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 4th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will proceed on the first transport upon which he can secure accommodations to Fort Ruger, Honolulu, H.T., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Honolulu. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Leave for eleven days, about Jan. 16, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave to and including Feb. 7, 1910, is granted Capt. Greenville Sevier, C.A.C., on account of sickness. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, first class, C.A.C., (appointed Dec. 17, 1909, from electrician sergeants, second class, C.A.C.), now at the stations indicated, will report to the respective commanding officers for duty: Samuel H. Holt, Fort Flagler, Wash.; Leo J. Huennekens, Fort Stevens, Ore.; Delbert Blandford, Fort Terry, N.Y.; Almann S. Davis, Fort Casey, Wash.; Fred Shore, Fort Worden, Wash.; John E. Washburn, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; William Russell, Fort Hancock, N.J. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted Lieut. Col. Warren P. Newcomb, C.A.C. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Christen Rasmussen, C.A.C., Fort Revere, Mass., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Jacob Betz, C.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., will repair to Washington at the proper time for the purpose of attending a meeting of the National Land Defense Board on Jan. 21, 1910. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, is granted Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C. (Jan. 17, D.E.)

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., and resume command of the U.S. Army mine planter, General Royal T. Frank, relieving Capt. Laurence C. Brown, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Sergt. Frank H. Lynch, Co. G, 1st Inf., is relieved from further duty with the militia of Missouri. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., upon expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., pending the arrival of the 4th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join his company. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., now on leave, will repair to Washington and report in person on Jan. 24, 1910, to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in the office, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that port about July 9, 1910, for Manila to join his regiment. So much of Par. 9, S.O. No. 268, Nov. 11, 1909, W.D., as directs Major Ballou to proceed to San Francisco and take the transport about March 5, 1910, is amended accordingly



**8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.**

Second Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will report to the commandant, School of Musketry, for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., now sick in the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 12, D. Cal.)

**9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.**

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Doane, 9th Inf. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about Feb. 26, 1910, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

**10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.**

First Sergt. Robert S. Smith, Co. B, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

**11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.**

First Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

**12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.**

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., is detailed to make the annual inspection, for 1910, of four companies, 10th Infantry, and headquarters, band, Hospital Corps, and twelve companies, 18th Infantry, militia of Pennsylvania, as follows: The 10th Infantry companies—At Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Blairsville, and Indiana, Pa., Jan. 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1910. The 18th Regiment of Infantry—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 31, Feb. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1910, respectively. (Jan. 17, D.E.)

**13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.**

First Lieut. Beverly O. Daly, 13th Inf., will report to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

**14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.**

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, upon the arrival of the 14th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1910, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will join his regiment. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

**15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.**

Leave for two months and twenty days, to take effect upon his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months, effective about Jan. 16, 1910, is granted Major J. M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.**

The resignation by 2d Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, 18th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 20, 1910. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 1, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

**19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.**

Leave for one month, upon the departure of the 19th Inf., from San Francisco, Cal., is granted Chaplain Robert R. Fleming, Jr., 19th Inf. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect at such time as to enable him to join his command at San Francisco, not later than Feb. 4, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf. (Jan. 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for twelve days, at such time as to enable him to join his command at San Francisco, not later than Feb. 4, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf. (Jan. 8, D.T.)

**22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.**

First Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Jr., 22d Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to join the station of his company to which he has been assigned, he will proceed to Fort Lisicum, Alaska, for duty until the opening of navigation. (Jan. 10, D. Cal.)

**23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.**

Second Lieut. Robert E. Clarke, 23d Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 20th Infantry. He will join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

**24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.**

Leave for twenty-one days, effective about Feb. 14, 1910, is granted Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf. (Jan. 14, D.E.)

Capt. Archibald A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., is detailed to make the annual inspection, for 1910, of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, militia of Pennsylvania, Jan. 28; Feb. 3, 4, 17, 18, 21, 24 and 25; March 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 and 31; April 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 19, 1910, respectively. Jan. 18, D.E.)

**28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.**

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., is designated as executive officer of the National Match for 1910. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

**PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.**

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. James C. Gunn, Phil. Scouts, is, with his consent, detailed as deputy district governor at Margosatubig, Mindanao. (Nov. 19, D. Min.)

**EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.**

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, as soon as practicable after Feb. 1, 1910, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf.; Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 9th Inf.; and Frank C. McCune, 16th Inf. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Frederick K. Ward, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: Capt. George W. Read, 7th Cav.; James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

**PHYSICAL TESTS.**

The following officers, viz.: Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Major Charles H. Muir and Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 23d Inf., and Major Henry Page, M.O., Post of Parang, Mindanao, will report in person to Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., in time to take the physical test. (Nov. 22, D. Min.)

The following officers at these headquarters and at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, will report to the department commander, Nov. 30, 1909, for the purpose of taking the physical test: Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf.; Col. William W. Gray, M.C.; Majors Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf.; Joseph T. Dickman, I.G.; Frederick Perkins, A.G.; Charles E. Stanton, paymaster; Jere B. Clayton, M.C.; George H. Penrose, Q.M. (Nov. 22, D. Min.)

**TRANSFERS.**

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman from the 9th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. John H. Howard from the 8th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**

Boards of officers are appointed to meet at the places hereinafter designated Jan. 26, 1910, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces, in order to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties with such Volunteer forces.

Detail for board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Major James S. Wilson, M.C.; Capt.

Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav.; Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Carl H. Müller, 10th Cav.

Detail for board at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Lieut. Col. Hoel S. Bishop, 15th Cav.; Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf.; Capt. Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffiths, M.R.C.

Detail for board at Fort Wayne, Mich.: Lieut. Col. James B. Jackson, 26th Inf.; Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C.

Detail for board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf.; Major Philip G. Wales, M.C.; Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The members of the board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Keane, M.C.; Major Frederick F. Russell, M.O., and Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of investigating the water supply and disposal of sewage at that post. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following-named posts on Feb. 14, 1910, for the competitive examination of sergeants of the Hospital Corps for appointment to the grade of sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps. All examinations will be completed on Feb. 19, 1910: Fort Douglas, Utah, Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C., for the examination of Sergeants John B. Hobson and Clarence E. Hoverter; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Capt. Park Howell, M.C., for the examination of Sergeants Charles Hawkinson; Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Capt. Clarence L. Cole, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Robert Staley; Fort Wingate, N.M., Capt. Clement G. Whitcomb, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Lewis M. Harned. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

**VARIOUS ORDERS.**

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report on Feb. 1, 1910, to the commandant of the U.S. Military Prison, at that post, for duty: 1st Lieuts. James E. Fehché, 9th Cav., and John F. Clapham, 5th Inf. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The following officers, now serving as coast defense officers, are designated as umpires of Coast Artillery target practice: Philippines Division—Major Cornelius De W. Wilcox, General Staff, Department of the East—Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C. Department of the Gulf—Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C. Department of California—Capt. Frank R. Ferguson, C.A.C. Department of the Columbia—Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

A G.O.M. is appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Jan. 25, 1910. Detail for the court: Col. Albert Todd, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C.; Majors Henry C. Davis, C.A.C.; Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav.; Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C.; Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., C.A.C.; William H. Raymond, C.A.C.; John L. Roberts, Jr., C.A.C.; Major Blanton Winslip, J.A. U.S.A., judge advocate. (Jan. 14, D.E.)

The following medical officers, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the stations indicated after their respective names, for duty, viz.: Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, M.R.C., to Camp Eldeiridge, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Fred J. Conzelmann, M.R.C., to Camp Treadwell, Pampanga. (Dec. 6, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 19th Inf., are relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, to take effect Jan. 15, 1910, and 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d Field Art., are detailed in their stead. (Jan. 10, D.T.)

**DEATH IN PHILIPPINES.**

Manila, Jan. 15, 1910.  
The Adjutant General, Washington.  
Following death occurred since last report: Malaria, Sergt. Walter Henry, Troop C, 1st Cav., Jan. 5.

DUVALL.

**PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.**

From San Francisco, Cal.:		Leave	Due at Honolulu	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila
Transport	S.F.	about	about	about	Manila
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	13
Sheridan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	10
Logan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	12
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Logan	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 27	Jul. 2	12
Sherman	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 27	Aug. 2	12
Sheridan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sep. 2	13
Logan	Sep. 5	Sep. 13	Sep. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13

From Manila, P.I.:		Leave	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transport	Manila	about	about	about	about	
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	20
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 16	Mar. 16	22
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 13	22
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 14	May 14	23
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 14	Jul. 14	22
Logan	Jul. 15	Jul. 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sep. 5	Sep. 13	Sep. 13	22
Sheridan	Sep. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	22
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	Jan. 13, 1911	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

**ARMY TRANSPORTS.**

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Arrived at Manila Jan. 17.  
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.  
KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford, At Newport News, Va.  
LOGAN—Arrived at Nagasaki Jan. 20 on the way to San Francisco.

McLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Jan. 4 for San Francisco and arrived Jan. 12.

SHERMAN—At Newport News, Va.  
SUMNER—Arrived at Honolulu Jan. 13.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

**CABLE SHIPS.**

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding, at Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps, New York.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

**MINE PLANTERS.**

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of C.A.C.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding, at Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding, at Manila, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding, at Manila, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Will be at Fort Pickens, Fla., to Feb. 15; at Fort Morgan, Ala., from Feb. 15 to March 31; at Fort St. Philip, La., from March 31 to May 15. Left Charleston for Fort Barrancas Jan. 17.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. Address Fort Screven, Ga., during January, February and March. Address Fort Howard, Md., from March 31 to April 21, and at Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15. Arrived at Fort Screven Jan. 9.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. Fort Dade, Fla., and should be addressed as follows: Fort Dade, Fla., until Feb. 15; then Fort Moultrie, S.C., until March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will return to New York. Arrived at Fort Dade Jan. 15.

**INSTRUCTION FOR MILITIA OFFICERS.**

G.O. 4, JAN. 12, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Owing to the success that has attended the assembling of infantry officers of the Organized Militia of some of the states in camps of instruction in 1908, it has been decided to undertake a general movement along these lines in 1910. This is done with a view to giving instruction to the infantry officers of the Organized Militia of those states, territories and the District of Columbia whose authorities will assemble their officers for the purpose of receiving so much of the instruction prescribed in a subsequent paragraph of this order as it may be practicable to give.

2. The camps of instruction will be conducted under the supervision of department commanders. As soon as the authorities of any state or territory or the District of Columbia shall have signified their willingness to assemble the officers of the Organized Militia in a camp of instruction, the department commander concerned should select some competent and able officer under his orders and place the officer so selected in charge of the general scheme within the department. Such instructors as will be needed should be selected from the best qualified officers that are available. Care should be exercised in the selection of these officers, as the entire success of the scheme depends upon securing as instructors competent and qualified officers of the Regular Army. As a rule, the character of the instruction to be given requires officers selected as instructors to have had experience in map reading, in solving map problems, in directing map maneuvers, and in conducting tactical walks. Arrangements should be made with the adjutants general of the states and territories that are willing to assemble their officers, and with the commandant of the District of Columbia Militia, as to the place, time and duration of the encampment and the course of instruction. When practicable, camps of instruction should be located at garrisoned Army posts in order that the officers of the Organized Militia may have the benefit of the presence of Regular troops. The terrain in the vicinity of the camp site should be suitable for instruction in map reading and field work, and it should be selected sufficiently in advance to permit of the preparation of maps of the vicinity and their distribution to the officers of the Organized Militia upon their arrival.

3. The officer selected to have general charge of the scheme should be placed on temporary duty at department headquarters during the period preparatory to the camp of instruction, and should not be relieved therefrom until the scheme has been carried out here. In order that instruction in the elementary duties may be given officers should be instructed by their respective adjutants general and by the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, to come to camp with the field equipment of a private soldier as well as that of an officer.

5. While these camps are designed primarily for company and battalion staff officers, field and regimental staff officers should be authorized to attend with the understanding that all questions of rank will be temporarily laid aside. It is considered that the general efficiency of the Organized Militia will be materially increased if all infantry officers receive the benefits of the course of instruction provided for herein.

6. No course of instruction can be prescribed by the War Department which would be suitable for the different camps. The following outline of a course of instruction is given as a guide, but it should be modified in accordance with the local conditions of the various camps:

**Course of Instruction.**

a. Instruction in the duties of a soldier, both without and with arms.

b. The prompt formation of the company at the sounding of the assembly.

c. The camp of the rifle—its essential parts, its care, its cleaning and its inspection.

d. Camp police and sanitation.

e. First aid.

f. Rations—selection of components, verification of issues, savings, supervision of kitchen and inspection of meals.

g. Paper work—correspondence, morning reports, duty rosters, sick reports, ration returns, muster and pay rolls, requisitions for supplies, invoices and receipts of survey proceedings.

h. Exercises in giving commands.

i. Instruction in military deportment of officers on duty.

j. Extended order drill.

k. Instruction in map reading, duties of patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, duties in infantry attack and infantry defense, and preparation of field orders.

7. The foregoing course of instruction should be restricted for any camp to that which can be properly and thoroughly carried out and which is, moreover, suitable to the capacity and military educational attainments of the officers attending the camps. The amount of time that can be devoted to these camps will vary in the different states and territories so that the course of instruction for each particular camp must be decided upon after a conference with the adjutants general of the states and territories and the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia.

8. The principles of patrolling should be taught by actually organizing officers into patrols and directing their movements. Outposts and advance and rear guards should be taught by means of tactical walks, the primary object being to explain to officers of the Organized Militia how tactical walks are conducted and to make clear to them the advantages that such walks afford as a means of imparting instruction to officers and non-commissioned officers on their return to their home stations.

9. The arrangements and expense for transportation, subsistence, pay, etc., for the officers of the Organized Militia, and the expense connected with the hiring of camp sites, the policing of the grounds and the preparation of the contoured maps when the camps are not located on garrisoned military posts will be made by the adjutants general of the states and territories, and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, in the same manner as the usual summer encampments under Section 14 of the Militia Law.

10. When the camps of instruction are located on garrisoned military reservations, department commanders will give the necessary instructions for the preparation of the camps and have contoured maps made of the terrain in the vicinity of the camp sites.

11. As it is proposed to hold joint camps of instruction for the Regular Army and the Organized Militia in 1910, similar to those held in 1908, the camps of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia provided for herein should when practicable, be held prior to the joint camps as a preparation therefor.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.





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CULLUM REGISTER. Will pay \$25.00 for set of Cullum Register, four volumes. Address J. F., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

TRANSFER: Second Lieut. of Infantry desires to transfer with Second Lieut. of Cavalry. Address A. B. C., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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The new 14-inch rifle made for the Navy and recently tested at Indian Head, was this week shipped back to the Washington Gun Foundry, where it will be stored to await further developments in naval ordnance and construction. The tests of the gun were satisfactory to the ordnance officers of the Navy, who believe that for the expenditure of \$65,000, the cost of making the gun, most valuable data have been secured in ballistics. With the general success in making this gun there now seems to have come a belief that in the next few years the

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larger battleships of the Navy, now under construction and to be hereafter designed, will in all probability carry 14-inch guns. There are ordnance experts, mainly in the Army, who are not yet confident that it is wise to use high power guns of such large caliber. They insist that with the increased caliber greater erosion from the gases, which are confined within the bore for a longer period of time, must necessarily take place. The rule commonly applied is that the erosion varies with the cubes of the diameter, and secondly that the life of the 14-inch gun of fifty calibers must necessarily be appreciably shorter than that of the 12-inch gun.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department whereby Infantry officers of the National Guard who may so desire can receive certain elementary instruction at an Army camp of instruction, under Regular officers, preliminary to the field service maneuvers of the ensuing summer. These camps of instruction will prove of great benefit to all officers who can spare the time to attend. Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, received suggestions from a number of adjutants general for the establishment of such camps of instruction for the Infantry officers of the National Guard, and the Secretary of War authorized correspondence with all the adjutants general relative to assembling the Infantry officers of their respective states in one or more camps during the coming spring or early summer, and prior to the usual summer camps. The official order from the War Department giving full particulars as to the camps of instruction will be found under our Army head in this issue.

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### PROPOSED NAVY PERSONNEL MEASURE.

Much attention is being devoted by Congress and the public to the plans of Secretary Meyer for reorganizing the Navy Department, but, important as is the legislation he asks for, that in the Navy Personnel Act, H.R. 2722, is of more immediate and personal concern to the officers of the Navy. This bill, providing for a personnel proportioned to the tonnage of the Navy, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs, not having yet been reported. It was published in full in our issue of March 27, 1909, page 549, and we shall have occasion to refer to it further when it is reported and is brought up for consideration. Its purpose is to place all corps of the Navy on a like footing, to make the numbers of the personnel proportionate to the ships of the Navy, to promote officers after specified lengths of service in each grade, to prevent the formation of so-called "humps" in the line of promotion, and to permit flag officers to reach their grade in time to render efficient service afloat in command of fleets and squadrons before their retirement. These results cannot be attained in step-by-step promotion. If a hundred midshipmen graduate in a given year, experience seems to show that they will lose, during their career, about three per cent. annually. Under these conditions the class of a hundred would be reduced to about thirty on reaching the retiring age. If thirty admirals only are allowed, it is evident that all the admirals will be in the last year of their service; that is, when they reach their grade they will be nearly ready to retire.

To handle a modern fleet in action will be a severe test for the most experienced commander; to expect our admirals to satisfy this requirement with practically no preliminary service in their rank would not be justified in reason. They should be promoted not later than the age of about fifty-five to permit of adequate service as admirals. This point once settled in the case of flag officers, the ages of captains and officers of lower rank regulate themselves. It is found that there is room for all the graduates of the Naval Academy for about eighteen years of total service, but that, after that point, if all are retained, we do not get beyond the step-by-step form of promotion, and we have admirals of sixty and sixty-one, instead of fifty-five, as desired. If, after eighteen years' service, we begin to reduce each class by about one-tenth of itself each year there will still be enough officers left of suitable ages for all the higher ranks, and admirals will reach their grade at fifty-five.

The first objection that occurs to this plan is its supposed high cost. Some of these officers may be retired young, when still capable of doing duty. The reply is that they are retired at a very much lower pay, and the very fact of retiring a number of officers early prevents the retirement of a large number of officers in the grade of admiral. Where thirty admirals would retire annually in the case before cited, the thirty would now be spread over seven years (fifty-five to sixty-two), and the retirements would not average more than three or four annually, a decided gain. This is offset by an increased number of early retirements. But by retiring at one-fourth pay, one-third pay, one-half pay or three-fourths pay, according to the length of service, the total is kept down to present figures, and there is no resulting increase of expense. These comparatively young retired officers furnish, too, a reserve of officers who are available in time of war.

In the proposed measure the pay of the active line per head is the same as the average pay of the line of the Navy as it existed last January. The estimated pay of the retired list of line officers for the next eleven years is only one-half that of the retired list for the last eleven years, or since the Personnel Act of 1899 has been in effect. Hence, the proposed measure adds nothing to the expense of the present law, number for number. If it is contemplated to increase the Navy, the cost of the personnel will increase in the same ratio. That is, it is proposed to apply to the Navy what every commercial line has done as a matter of course, without a thought that any other course was possible. If the line controlled ten passenger steamers and then added two more it at once provided additional officers and men for the two new steamers. The Navy method in general has been to spread the former ten crews a little thinner, and thus man twelve ships with the personnel that was formerly considered necessary for ten. Total displacement tonnage thus becomes a basis for the personnel. The ratio, once carefully determined, holds good for a long time. The figures actually adopted are moderate, and, as a matter of fact, are less than in any previous measure of the same general nature.

The method of making the reductions in the personnel with the increase of service is reasonably simple. All the grades in the line and staff corps are based on the strength of the Navy in ships, and are in the same fixed proportions to each other, however the total may vary.



Officers are promoted from one grade to another as vacancies occur, but after a certain length of service they are promoted anyway, vacancy or no vacancy. Suppose, for instance, on a certain July 1 there are six lieutenant commanders due by length of service for promotion to the grade of commander and there are no vacancies for them. They are promoted notwithstanding, making an excess of six commanders in the grade. A board organized as is the board of rear admirals under existing law then recommends that six commanders be placed on the retired list. This restores the balance. The same procedure applies to the Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Construction Corps and Marine Corps. The proportions of the officers of the various grades and the length of service in the grade are made as uniform as practicable for line and staff alike.

By this system stagnation in promotion is prevented, "humps" of a serious magnitude become an impossibility, the age of officers is suited to the duties of the grades in which they find themselves; flag officers can serve long enough afloat to become familiar with the duties of fleet command; there is a constant incentive to the best effort on the part of all officers, line and staff alike; the total retirements are no more than have been required by existing law for the past eleven years, and the total cost, number for number, is in no way increased.

#### IS THE PANAMA CANAL WORTH THE COST?

Representative John W. Langley, of Kentucky, should be taken in hand at once by the members of the Naval Committee of the House and told of the importance to our naval policy of the Panama Canal. Mr. Langley has just returned from the Canal Zone with the idea, credited to him by the newspapers, that the building of the ditch, which he thinks will cost fully five hundred millions, is likely to be a disappointment to the United States unless improvements in internal highways and means of transporting products to the markets to which the Canal will open the way are made by the Federal Government of this country.

While it is altogether desirable for this country to be rich in those commercial undertakings which may profit by the Canal—and we should be the last to belittle them—still we wish to make it plain to Congressman Langley and other Americans desiring to see immediate returns in money, that the Canal cannot be properly understood and valued unless another perspective than that of dollars and cents is employed. If not a cent should be returned to the commercial interests of this country by the cutting of the waterway, the means it would afford of quickly uniting our naval forces of the two oceans would be a sufficient benefit to warrant the expenditure of half a billion, or even a full billion.

From the standpoint of pure naval strategy, we know of no line of communication anywhere in the world of more importance than the Panama Canal, or even of equal importance. Now that we can build it without any restriction of neutralization, and with the privilege of controlling its defenses, we are in a position of advantage the like of which has not been often presented to any nation in the history of the world. The only position we can think of as at all comparable with it in strategic significance would be the British fortress at Gibraltar, if one-half the coast line of England were protected directly by the entrance to the Mediterranean. As conditions are to-day, the Panama Canal is the most strategic point in the world at the present time, and its importance must augment with the years as the Pacific Ocean shall enter more and more into the solution of those great questions which inevitably must loom more gigantic on the Oriental background of the Western nations in proportion as the Christian powers compete for the trade of the Eastern nations, and as these themselves, shaking off the sloth of centuries, throw down the gauntlet of business rivalry to their Occidental rivals, as Japan has done in the last decade in the maritime world.

The United States is of all the powers, except Russia, the most intimately concerned with the politics of the Far East, for it is the only one whose coast line faces that of China and Japan; in other words, the only one whose home limits could be invaded by a force direct from Mongolian territory. The United States being thus situated, the canal becomes of more vital concern to it than any strategic point is to England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, or Spain.

What the canal will mean to the people of the Pacific coast when it is completed, and our warships are passing back and forth through it in a few hours, may be understood by reading an article in the *Railway and Marine News*, of Seattle and San Francisco, of Jan. 1, written by a person whose identity is concealed because of his former connection with the Federal Government, and who is said to speak from an intimate acquaintance with the situation and from a California viewpoint. The paper has the title, "A Strong Plea for Protection Against Military Invasion," and it seeks to show the vulnerability of the Pacific coast to an invasion from the Far East. It says of that coast: "The conviction has been growing even against our will, and the happenings of the past few years show conclusively that forces and interests in this country, particularly in the Pacific and Western states, sooner or later will compel legislation to exclude the Japanese—and as surely as this is the case, just as surely will there be war with Japan."

Without necessarily approving the opinion that trouble with Japan is inevitable, it certainly is the duty of those who believe that the best way to prevent war is to

prepare for it, to hasten the completion of the Panama Canal, which will put the naval forces of the nation at the easy disposal of either coast in a few hours, and with it to complete the works at Honolulu. How much of anxiety would have been spared this country in the Spanish War if the battleship Oregon in 1898, instead of having to waste seventy-four precious days in rounding the Horn to get from San Francisco to Sampson's ships in the West Indies, had been able to slip across the Isthmus? With the waterway between the two oceans permitting prompt massing of our warships in the Pacific on short notice, any Oriental country would think long before venturing upon an attack on our Pacific coast. Even if Japan should decide upon such a rash undertaking, our ships could rush from the Atlantic coast and get to San Francisco before the enemy, even if they did not start until after the Japanese expeditions had set sail from their home ports.

But, of course, such a condition of non-profitableness as Mr. Langley suggests is unthinkable in these days of interrelation between the business activities of the different nations. Already New Orleans, without waiting to hear where any of our commerce will be stimulated by the canal, is so sure of an increase in importance of the Gulf coast and Gulf trade that she is planning a great international exposition to celebrate the opening of the canal and the founding of the city. The Gulf metropolis sees clearly that, as a pebble thrown into the sea sends its wave influences to the remotest shore, so the opening of a free avenue of trade anywhere in the world must benefit commerce everywhere on the globe. Who knows but that the leading men of that city see in the opening of the canal the removal of the chief obstacle to its realizing the prophecy of President Thomas Jefferson, uttered in 1804, a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France, that "the position of New Orleans certainly destined it to be the greatest city the world has ever seen."

Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, on Jan. 21 reported to the House the committee's bill (H.R. 18817) for the abolishment of the Bureau of Equipment. It was placed upon the calendar, and an effort will be made to push it through the House in the near future. By the provisions of the bill the duties performed under the bureau are to be distributed, in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper, among the other bureaus, and civil employees are to be distributed. While there has been no announcement in regard to the matter, it has been an open secret that the President would not detail Rear Admiral Cowles as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment when his present detail should expire, Jan. 23. Admiral Cowles has been chief of the bureau for four years, but was retired for age Aug. 11, 1908. He was continued at the head of the bureau by President Roosevelt, which is permissible under existing law. At this time the discussion looking to the abolishing of the Bureau of Equipment made it inadvisable to detail Admiral Cowles for another four-year period, which could be done legally. It had been suggested that the redetail be made with the understanding that it should be terminated by the voluntary resignation of the chief at a time convenient, and a transfer of the bureau to whichever other bureau it may be decided to select for the consolidation. There is no law which compels the President to detail a chief of a bureau, and while under the law an acting chief can serve only for a period of thirty days, it will be feasible to provide temporarily for the conduct of the business of the bureau, as in fact is often done. During a considerable part of last year Capt. R. D. Griffin acted as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering when it was supposed that Admiral J. K. Barton by retirement had ceased to be chief of the bureau. It is possible, in view of the opposition in some quarters to the abolishing of the Bureau of Equipment, and in the event that Congress should not so dispose of the bureau, that the President may decide to redetail Admiral Cowles, whose administration of the work in the bureau has been highly creditable to him and entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy and the President. In his recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Admiral Cowles was asked if the bureau should be abolished, and gave it as his conviction, after years of service in connection with the bureau, that it should not be abolished. There are many officers and not a few members of Congress who share these views.

The latest news from the Infantry Board at Rock Island is that the members expect that they will be able to complete their work by the end of March. The preliminary report made by the board is still under consideration in the General Staff. There is a disposition to approve the recommendation of the board that the pea jacket be substituted for the overcoat for the reason that, by this change, the foot soldier's load would be lightened by something over two pounds. The suggestion that the Infantry trousers be changed in the direction of the loose fit not "baggy" shapes worn by the infantryman in European armies is not likely to be approved. It is true that there are many who think the present trousers are too tight, but the preponderating preference is for the natty-looking fit-me-tights. The board also recommended that instead of the cord now on the hat, a ribbon in the color of the arm or corps be substituted. The matter of a new form of entrenching tool has been gone over, and while there was a disposition to secure some form of a digging bayonet the decision was reached to stick to the present short tools

apportioned to each company. Trial was made last week of the field baker, that has been under consideration for some time. No decision to recommend it was reached. The board finds its worst problem in deciding on the blanket roll or tentage question. Practically no definite position has been suggested in any information that has come from Rock Island as to this matter. The board has not, as reported, decided to have the various schemes of equipment tried out during the summer at the different maneuver encampments. The uniform order which was practically completed when the insignia for the service detachment at West Point was passed on last September has been held up until the work of the board shall be completed. This was perhaps not entirely amiss, as the General Staff has found some further work to perform on the order before it can be considered perfect. It has been decided by the Secretary of War that no final action as to Infantry equipment should be taken until after Major Gen. Leonard Wood assumes the duties of Chief of Staff.

In an interesting report by Surg. E. S. Bogert, jr., U.S.N., the recommendation is made that shooting glasses be again used this year by the Navy rifle team and the Naval Academy rifle team who may be sent to the competition at Camp Perry. The team last year used these glasses with decided advantage. All candidates for the Navy team and Academy team had their eyes carefully refracted, and each man was fitted with glasses to be worn during practice and during the matches. By the use of amber lenses the blurring of the sights on bright days was overcome. The result of the national matches was that the Navy team secured first place and the Academy team made a score that fairly entitled them to sixth place. With the exception of one man on the Academy team all members of both teams shot with these glasses throughout the period of training and the matches. It is claimed by many that they were able to attain a very decided degree of proficiency and made more consistent shots. It is to be said that many of the men on the team had no confidence in the glasses at first. One disadvantage was the fact that the bolt of the rifle after each shot struck the lower edge of the glass, and for a time this got on the nerves of the riflemen. Then the lower edge of the right lens was cut away and the trouble was lessened. This year the frame will be stiffer, and a preparation will be used to prevent condensation of moisture on the lens. Caps with proper protection will be provided for rainy weather.

The library of the Navy Department has received from other executive branches records (such as muster and pay rolls and reports), relating to the personnel and operations of public and private armed vessels of the North American Colonies in the war of the Revolution, to be preserved, indexed and prepared for publication. The Navy Department will receive from the Treasury Department 516 volumes of naval muster rolls, etc., for the period, 1798-1846. These records, which have been deposited, have been suitably preserved and partially indexed, but they have not been prepared for publication. This work of preserving and making available for public use and for patriotic purposes the records of our sea fighters of Colonial and later times is well worthy of vigorous prosecution. The record of our Navy in Colonial times, during the Revolutionary War, the actions at sea against the French navy, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, operations against pirates in the West Indies, the Mexican War, and other United States naval operations, should be collected, indexed and arranged for publication. The naval records of the United States are in large part in the executive department, and there are many more in the possession of the states, historical societies and private individuals, that will probably be lent to the Navy Department for the purpose of publication.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting on Thursday, Jan. 20, paid a remarkable and a thoroughly well deserved tribute to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, whose retirement is near at hand. The committee passed a vote of thanks for General Bell's "uniformly frank, manly and honest treatment" accorded that body. The occasion was the last appearance of General Bell as Chief of Staff before the committee. Every member rose when the motion was made. The position General Bell has held during the past four years has been a trying one, and his action has not escaped criticism, but he can be assured that he carries with him on his return to duty with the line the respect and goodwill of the Army, as well as that of Congress, expressed in this unusual manner.

It may be of interest to some of those concerned to learn that a number of nominations confirmed this week by the Senate which had been pending since the middle of December were held up for no material reason, and no contests were made, so far as known, in any of the cases. It is understood, however, that a former member of the House of Representatives, more or less influential in national politics, desired to have a certain nomination withdrawn, in view of the fact that the officer, by the possible increase of his corps, might sooner "reach his majority," and it is suspected that this occurrence was the occasion for the delay, which it is needless to say has caused no little inconvenience to many officers whose promotions were thus held back.



## CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

By a unanimous vote the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday, Jan. 19, instructed Chairman Foss to draw up legislation abolishing the Bureau of Equipment in the Navy Department. After mature consideration, the committee reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to take some definite step toward the reorganization plans which were urged by former Secretary Newberry, and later in a modified form by Secretary Meyer. This, it was contended, is especially true, as Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, the present Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, retires on Jan. 25. Up to this point there was not a dissenting vote in the committee. If the matter had come before the committee for action Wednesday there is not much doubt that the plans suggested by former Secretary Newberry would have been adopted. But the more cautious members of the committee did not care to join issues with Secretary Meyer without further consideration. Accordingly, it was decided to conduct some further hearings and seek more light upon this subject. There is a strong feeling in the committee that former Secretary Newberry's advice should be followed, as he spent six years in the Navy Department and was a shipbuilder on the Great Lakes before he entered the service. Some of the members expressed the opinion that former Secretary Newberry's suggestions should be followed to the extent of selecting civilian shipbuilders as general managers of the navy yards. It was urged that business methods could be introduced into the government shipyards by civilian general managers which would result in great reductions in the cost of construction for the Navy. The reform in the navy yards which resulted from the efforts of the former Secretary was dwelt upon in the committee at great length by the advocates of the Newberry plan.

It will be necessary for Secretary Meyer to bring great pressure upon the committee if he is to secure the adoption of his plan for the management of the yards. The suggestion that there should be two general managers, one in charge of the hulls and the other of the machinery, does not appear to appeal to the members of the committee, who are seeking a way to simplify the operations of the Navy Department. Neither does a majority of the committee think that the military features of the yard should be subordinated to business methods. There is an impression, which Secretary Meyer will experience difficulty in overcoming, that his plans will not result in any reductions in the cost of building a Navy. However, the members of the committee insist that they are open to conviction, although there is not much in their conversation which does not indicate that they are about ready to adopt the Newberry plan.

The House Committee on Military Affairs devoted considerable time this week to the consideration of legislation providing for doubling the force of officers and men in the Signal Corps. General Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, was accorded an extended hearing Wednesday, Jan. 19, and General Bell will appear before the committee Monday, Jan. 24, to give his views upon the proposed legislation.

By unanimous vote the House Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday decided to report favorably on Resolution 237, introduced by Representative Cox, of Indiana, inquiring into the methods of the Navy in purchasing powder from the so-called Powder Trust. When the resolution is taken up by the House Mr. Cox and a number of members from the rural districts will unload some fiery oratory for home consumption.

Although the matter has not been formally presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs, pressure is being brought to bear upon the members to secure an increase of officers in the Engineer Corps for detail on river and harbor work. From present prospects, Congress will pass a \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 river and harbor bill, and by a resolution the River and Harbor Committee has put itself on record as favoring an annual appropriation. Even under the present river and harbor policy the Engineer Corps is not sufficiently large to keep up with the work, and the waterway improvement advocates, who are in the majority in the House, insist that the Corps should be increased. The suggestion that a Bureau of Civil Engineers, to take charge of river and harbor work, be established is not received with favor by most of the River and Harbor Committee, and would be violently opposed by Senator Burton. Chairman Alexander, of the House River and Harbor Committee, insists that sixty officers should be added to the Engineer Corps for river and harbor work, but he has been informed by the War Department that such a force is not available at present. It has been suggested that it would be possible to secure fifteen annually, as was done last year, and thus gradually increase the size of the Corps until it could take care of the work.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

The Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 18282, as introduced in the House on Jan. 15, asks for the following Service sums: War Department, \$8,500; Military Establishment, \$1,568,490; Military Academy, \$427.69; Naval Establishment, \$388,136.46; Isthmian Canal, \$76,000.

The items under the War Department are two, one of \$5,000 for completing monument to Count Pulaski, and one of \$3,500 for the statue to Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Other than an appropriation of \$10,000 for purchase of a wharf at Fort Taylor, Fla., and \$18,000 for the National Cemetery at Shiloh, Tenn., the Military Establishment deficiency is for subsistence for the Army in 1909 and 1910, \$290,490 for the former and \$1,250,000 for the latter. The Quartermaster General's explanation of the increased cost of the ration, as given by him in recent hearings, was discussed and accepted as reason for the urgent deficiency appropriation. The bill as introduced contained a paragraph providing that "Hereafter the Army ration shall not be issued or allowed to any military convict serving under sentence in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., or elsewhere, and such military convicts shall hereafter be entitled to and receive actual subsistence only." This was ruled out on the point of order as new legislation, and in its place the following agreed to: "Provided, That no part of the last foregoing appropriation carried in this act for subsistence for the Army, including all objects mentioned under that head, shall be expended in payment for more than actual subsistence of military convicts serving sentence in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., or elsewhere." The reason given for urging such a provision in the bill was that with an allowance of twenty-two cents per ration throughout the Army, and an actual outlay in most cases for the ration of a military prisoner of about eleven cents, large sums had accumulated in the hands of the prison authorities, for which no sufficient accountability was held. Mr. Tawney showed that the limiting of the prison ration to actual cost, instead of allowing the savings to accumulate for

purchase of extras, would save the Government \$96,320 a year.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed S. 579, eliminating Sec. 2, leaving the bill in the following form: "That in order to correct the lineal and relative rank of the officers of the U.S. Army hereinafter named, the name of Granville Sevier, Captain, C.A.C., shall appear next above the name of Robert F. Woods, Captain, C.A.C.; the name of Theodore H. Koch, Captain, C.A.C., shall appear next above the name of James L. Long, Captain, C.A.C.; the name of Richard Furnival, 1st Lieutenant, C.A.C., shall appear next above the name of Bruce Cotton, 1st Lieutenant, C.A.C., and the name of Clarence N. Jones, Captain, F.A., shall appear next above the name of Augustine McIntyre, Captain, F.A." The four officers named failed on their first examination, and during a year the legislation which enlarged the Artillery Corps promoted large numbers of juniors over their heads. Captain Sevier lost 156 files, whereas by death, resignation, etc., he would have lost only 14 files during the year if the act had been passed after its expiration. Lieutenant Furnival lost 120 files, Captain Koch 36 files and Captain Jones 24 files. The committee agreed with the Chief of Staff that it was not intended that the suspension for promotion during the year should deprive the officers of all the promotion which would occur from the enlargement of their corps by legislation.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to advise the Senate whether or not an order had been issued by the collector of customs at Newport News, Va., authorizing the closing of the office of the collector of customs or any department thereof at Newport News, Va., on Jan. 19, 1910, and for what purpose, if at all. This action was called forth by newspaper articles criticizing the recognition by the government officials of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Bills appropriating for the construction of revenue cutters were passed by the Senate on Jan. 18 as follows: S. 4641, \$225,000, to replace the Woodbury; S. 4912, same amount, to replace the Perry, and S. 5070, same amount, to replace the Forward.

In the Senate on Jan. 18 favorable report was made on S. 1025, to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank. A similar bill was favorably reported in the Forty-ninth Congress and passed by the Senate; another similar measure was favorably reported in the Sixtieth Congress and passed by the Senate. The latter measure was passed by the House of Representatives also, but with an amendment making it applicable to Navy and Marine Corps officers retired with increased rank. In conference the amendment was amended to include Revenue Cutter Service officers as well. The bill, as finally passed and submitted to the President, was returned by him without approval. The objection made to that bill was that it would give to officers retired with increased rank seniority over officers then of a lower grade, but who were their seniors prior to their advancement in rank, and would further make them permanently senior to such officers while the latter remained on the active list. The committee is of the opinion that "the pending bill does not and cannot affect the rank of any officer. The legislation proposed has for its purpose the mere issuance of a piece of parchment as written evidence of a condition already existing, and which will continue to exist whether the paper is issued or not. No expense to the Government is involved. The matter is purely a sentimental one."

A supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1911, under the head of "Small-arms target practice," for blank ammunition for use of troops participating in maneuver camps of instruction, \$75,000, is due to the fact that the question whether maneuver camps of instruction for Militia troops, with participation of troops of the Regular Army, would be established during the year 1910 had not, at the time of the submission of the regular estimates for the fiscal year 1911, been decided upon.

Mr. Lodge, in the Senate, on Jan. 18, submitted a proposed amendment to the Fortifications bill, to appropriate \$25,000 for dredging a channel from the government wharf at Wintthrop, Mass., to Apple Channel, Boston Harbor, Mass.

In the Senate on Jan. 17 two proposed amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were submitted, one by Mr. Brown and a similar one by Mr. Nelson, authorizing the nomination and appointment on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, of any general officer who served with credit in the capacity of brigadier general or major general of Volunteers in the Civil War who was honorably discharged and who has reached the age of eighty years. To the same bill Mr. Flint on Jan. 18 submitted a proposed amendment, to appropriate not over \$500,000 for the purchase for military and camp site purposes of the Rancho del Encinal, known as the "Henry Ranch," in the state of California.

In the Senate on Jan. 19 Mr. Dick submitted a proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, authorizing the appointment of any officer whose name is borne on the Official Register of the Army as having been retired on account of wounds received in line of duty during the Civil War, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, to the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of a brigadier general, U.S.A.

The Senate Committee on Jan. 20 favorably reported Senate Bill 2325, providing for an increase in the Corps of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy. It is provided in the measure that when any cadet shall have completed three years of his four-year course a succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large.

By the authority of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Senator DuPont on Jan. 20 introduced a bill amending the anti-hazing law governing the West Point Military Academy. It is provided in the measure that the Superintendent of the Academy shall prepare, with the approval of the Secretary of War, regulations governing punishment and dismissal from the Academy "with a clear definition of hazing." There is also a provision which authorizes a general court-martial of cadets that are charged with hazing. Cadets who have been dismissed from the Academy are not in any event to be given commissions in the Army until two years after their classes have graduated. The purpose of the bill, as explained by a member of the committee, is to discourage the efforts of dismissed cadets to be restored to the Academy through special acts of Congress. Senator Dick, who has been opposed to restoring dismissed cadets, expressed himself as favorable to the bill.

The House on Jan. 19 passed the bill abolishing the Lighthouse Board and substituting in its place a Bureau

of Lighthouses, to be directed by a commissioner under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce.

General Bell and General Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, urged before the House Military Committee, on Jan. 20, the doubling of the strength of the Signal Service and the addition of 612 men to the Army. No action was taken on the bills making the provision.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5166, Mr. Burrows.—To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army who lost their lives while serving in the American Arctic expedition of the years 1881-4: Lieut. James B. Lockwood, Lieut. Frederick F. Killigbury, Dr. Octave Pavy; Sergts. Edward Israel, Winfield S. Jewell, David U. Ralston, Hampden S. Gardner, George W. Rice, David Lynn and William K. Cross; Corpals. Nicholas Salor and Joseph Ellison; Privts. Jacob Bender, William A. Ellis, Roderick S. Schneider and William Whisler.

S. 5243, Mr. Lodge.—Granting permission to Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., to accept a silver cup and salver and a silver punch bowl and cups tendered to him by the British and Russian Ambassadors, respectively, in the name of their governments.

S. 5246, Mr. Martin.—To reinstate Alonzo Burke as a chief carpenter in the U.S. Navy.

S. 5247, Mr. Martin.—To authorize and direct the President to place upon the retired list of the U.S. Navy Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid, with the rank of commander.

S. 5268, Mr. Fries.—For the construction of two steam launches for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service for duty in the waters of Puget Sound. Appropriates \$70,000.

S. 5288, Mr. Frye.—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Civil War volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers, soldiers and enlisted men, who served in the Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S. in the Civil War.

S. 5302, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Richard B. Panton for a specially designed and torpedoboot destroyer, to be built on Panton's electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering gear apparatus, to make forty knots.

S. 5352, Mr. Burnham.—To satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department. Includes appropriations to reimburse Paymr. Frederick K. Perkins, U.S.N., amount disallowed by Auditor for Navy Department account of wrong payment of salary to J. F. Macdonald, late chaplain, U.S.N., \$34.45; to reimburse P.A. Paymr. B. M. Dobson, U.S.N., amount checked against him by reason of payment by him for damages inflicted by the floating drydock Dewey to the sea wall at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Feb. 23, 1906, \$34.07; to reimburse Paymr. Charles Conard, U.S.N., account of advertising of sale of certain condemned government property, \$29.45; same for amount checked against his account by reason of payment by him for repairs to a private launch damaged in collision with a Navy launch in the harbor of Cavite, P.I., \$12.97; to pay Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., on account of settlement by him of claim of Chinese customs service arising out of a collision between the U.S.S. Denver and the Kiangyin lightboat, in the Yangtze River, China, on July 16, 1909, \$140.82.

S. 5379, Mr. Overman.—Appropriates \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene upon the Guilford battle ground, North Carolina.

S. 5458, Mr. Chamberlain.—Providing for the appointment of William S. Biddle, late captain, 14th U.S. Inf., a captain of Infantry, and for placing his name on the retired list.

H. Res. 237, Mr. Cox, of Indiana.—Directs the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether or not the Navy Department, during the present fiscal year, has bought or purchased any powder made and manufactured by any trust, if so from whom, quantity and the price paid.

H.R. 16911, Mr. Foss.—To amend Act of Jan. 25, 1895, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1901, authorizing the administration of oaths for the purposes of naval justice, to authorize the Judge Advocate General and naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and all commanders in chief of naval squadrons, commandants of navy yards and stations, officers commanding vessels of the Navy, and recruiting officers of the Navy, and the adjutant and inspector, assistant adjutants and inspectors, commanding officers, and recruiting officers of the Marine Corps, to administer oaths. That a naval board of inquiry shall be sworn in the same manner and shall have the same authority to secure the attendance of and to administer oaths to witnesses before it as provided by law for a naval summary court-martial.

## EFFICIENCY OF NAVAL MILITIA.

H.R. 17759, Mr. Foss.—That of the Organized Militia as provided for by law such part of the same as each state may elect shall constitute a naval militia.

Sec. 2. After three years the arms and equipment of the Naval Militia shall be the same, or the equivalent of, that of naval landing forces, with such additions as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe for training in duties afloat; vessels, with the necessary number of Regular officers and enlisted men as storekeepers, to be loaned to the Militia, with stores, supplies and equipment.

Secs. 3-4.5. In the event of war, or rebellion, actual or threatened, the President may call into service such number of the Naval Militia as he may deem necessary for such length of service as he deems necessary, and in advance of a call for volunteers, the term of service to be limited to existing commissions or enlistment; those not obeying the call to be tried by court-martial, composed of officers of the Regular or Naval Militia service, or both, militia officers to be eligible for the trial of Regulars also.

Secs. 6-7. The Naval Militia shall be governed by the Navy Regulations, and the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and shall have Navy pay and allowances.

Secs. 8-10. Prescribe that pay shall begin from the date of reporting; direct as to returns and reports, the purchase and accounting for necessary issues, the fixing of an annual clothing allowance, the issue and exchange of arms, etc.; the total for expenditures and issues not to exceed \$200,000 annually.

Secs. 11-12. Direct inspections to determine the number of Naval Militia to be provided for, and for their participation in cruises, maneuvers, field instruction and encampments of the Regular Navy afloat or ashore, under the command of officers of the Navy, without regard to the rank of the militia officers, who are, however, to have authority over all inferior to them in the discharge of duties to which they may be assigned by the Regular officer, and to be authorized to fly the commission pennant of the Navy when in actual command afloat in the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. Provides for the instruction of militia officers at military or naval schools, or college, with allowances for travel and quarters, and a dollar a day for subsistence.

Secs. 14-15. Direct as to the expenditure of the annual appropriation on condition of yearly participation for at least five consecutive days in prescribed military or naval exercises.

Secs. 16-17. Provide for the detail of Regular officers and enlisted men to be detailed in connection with the Naval Militia, and the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of a paid board of five militia officers to consult with the Secretary as to the needs of their service.

Sec. 18. Authorizes the issue of ammunition for firing and target practice.

Sec. 19. Gives the militia the benefit of the pension laws and an allowance on discharge of a month's pay for each year of service not less than three.

Sec. 20. Provides for the selection by an examining board of a list of persons especially qualified to hold commissions in the Navy, the record of the previous service of the applicant to be considered a part of the examination. Those on this list are to be given the same advantages of study as officers of the Naval Militia, and to be preferred in the selection.



tion of officers in case of war, ex-commissioned or warrant officers to be restored to the rank they held on discharge.

H.R. 17874, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin.—To appoint on the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general, any surviving general officer of the Civil War who was commissioned a major general or a brigadier general of Volunteers, and who served in either capacity with credit, who has been honorably discharged, who has reached the age of eighty years and has not been retired, and who may wish to avail himself of the benefit of this act; Provided: That retired pay under this act shall be in lieu of any pension such officer so retired is now receiving.

H.R. 17926, Mr. Dikeman.—For the relief of the sufferers of the Maine. That in all cases of personal injury or death sustained by the destruction of the battleship Maine, including cases heretofore presented to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to determine the extent of injuries, etc., and shall make awards of such amounts as will compensate the petitioners; awards not to exceed \$4,000; claims may be filed with said court within six months from the passage of this act, and if not so filed, shall be forever barred.

H.R. 17950, Mr. Knowland.—To so amend the naval record of J. B. Milton, captain, U.S.N., as to show that he served with the U.S. Army during the Civil War, as coming within the purview of Sec. 11 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899.

H.R. 18005, Mr. Lamb.—To pay to Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., \$318.90, amount stolen from the U.S. at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., by a private in the U.S.M.C., Colonel Waller having paid said sum to the U.S.

#### EQUIPMENT AND ORDNANCE ENSIGNS.

H.R. 18020, Mr. Calder.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the commissioned grades of chief boatswain and chief gunner in the Navy. That the title of chief boatswain in the Navy shall be changed to that of equipment ensign, and the title of chief gunner shall be changed to that of ordnance ensign: Provided, That all chief boatswains and chief gunners in the Navy shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, be recommissioned with titles as provided in this section; that they shall take precedence in rank in accordance with the date of their original commission as chief boatswains and chief gunners.

Sec. 2. That six years after date of warrant all boatswains and gunners on the active list shall be commissioned equipment and ordnance ensigns of the Navy, respectively, subject to passing an examination before a board of commissioned officers of their respective corps selected by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the pay and allowances, including longevity pay, of equipment and ordnance ensigns from the date of commission as such, including service as chief boatswain and chief gunner, shall be the same as now allowed, or as may hereafter be allowed, an ensign of the line of the Navy. That five years after date of commission all equipment ensigns or chief boatswains, or both, and all ordnance ensigns or chief gunners, or both, shall receive the pay and allowances now allowed, including longevity pay, or that may hereafter be allowed, a lieutenant (junior grade) of the line of the Navy. That ten years after date of commission they shall receive the pay and allowances, including longevity pay, now allowed or that may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant of the line of the Navy.

Sec. 4. That all equipment or ordnance ensigns after thirty years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and who have served with a creditable record, shall, upon retirement, be commissioned equipment lieutenant, retired, and ordnance lieutenant, retired, respectively, and shall receive the same pay and allowances, including longevity pay, now allowed or that may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant, retired, of the line of the Navy.

H.R. 18022, Mr. Capron.—To erect a monument on Little Round Top, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the valorous deeds and efficient services of the U.S. Signal Corps.

H.R. 18169, Mr. Denby.—To provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines who served honorably in the Philippine, Philippine or China campaigns and who were not in the U.S. Service on Jan. 11, 1905; badges of the patterns provided for by G.O. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, W.D., indicative of their respective campaigns. The Secretary of War is instructed to issue these campaign badges to such officers, enlisted men, sailors and marines who served honorably between the dates specified in the order and who are now in the Service, upon presentation of proper proofs of service.

H.R. 18210, Mr. Fordney.—Authorizing the appointment of 1st Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of major on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 18282, Mr. Tawney.—The Urgent Deficiency bill.

H.R. 18381, Mr. Moore, of Texas.—To appoint a commission of two naval officers and one Army officer and one Corps of Engineers, whose duty is to make examination of San Jacinto Bay, Buffalo Bayou, and Galveston-Houston ship channel, with view of determining practicability of locating at some point in San Jacinto Bay a navy yard, drydock and naval training station.

H.R. 18396, Mr. Bell.—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, its head, the "Director of Highways," to have as his assistant detailed from the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., an officer not below the rank of captain.

H.R. 18403, Mr. Boutell.—To repeal a portion of Sec. 429, R.S., relating to subjects to be included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 18498, Mr. Bell, of Georgia.—To correct the relative rank of Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th U.S. Inf.

H.R. 18582, Mr. Plunkey.—For placing certain general officers of Volunteers in the Civil War on the retired list.

H.R. 18628, Mr. Howell, of Utah.—Appropriating \$20,000 as payment in full for patents of John W. Stockett, covering features of firing and breech mechanism for breech-loading ordnance, now in use by the U.S. Government.

H.R. 18671, Mr. Rainey.—For payment of claim of Ensign W. C. Nixon, U.S.N.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In settling the accounts of Pvt. Morris E. Roach, formerly of the 65th Co., C.A.C., U.S.A., the Auditor charged against him \$50, the amount of reward for his apprehension as a deserter. Appeal was made for travel pay after discharge on the ground that the claimant, who was discharged Sept. 28, 1909, while an occupant of the Government Hospital for the Insane, was not of sound mind either at the time of his desertion or at apprehension. He was admitted to a hospital at San Francisco on July 2, 1909, for treatment for alcoholic dementia, but there is nothing on the records to show he was insane when he deserted on June 7 preceding or when apprehended on June 28. He was not restored to duty after his arrest. The Comptroller holds he cannot be charged with the amount of the reward because he was not tried by court-martial for his desertion, but he cannot collect travel pay and allowances so long as the fact of desertion appears on the records.

The claim of Ellen M. Cogswell for longevity pay and allowances as the sister of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U.S.A., is disallowed by Comptroller Tracewell because the amount due the United States from that officer—\$14,174.50—is largely in excess of all possible credits.

Ensign William P. Sedgwick, U.S.N., retired, claimed credit for five years' constructive service in computing

his rate of pay on the retired list. He was appointed a cadet in the Navy from September, 1900; resigned Oct. 7, 1907; was reappointed to the Navy, and placed upon the retired list under the Act of Jan. 5, 1909, for his relief. Comptroller Tracewell decides that the provision in Section 13, Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, granting a credit of five years' service to officers appointed from civil life, applies only to those appointed to the active list, and the Act for the relief of Ensign Sedgwick was solely for the purpose of placing him on the retired list.

When the contractors constructing the improvements at Fort St. Philip, La., defaulted, Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., U.S.A., agreed to pay for the board and lodging of the employees hired to finish the work, the Q.M.G. having urged the expeditious completion of the task. The vouchers for these board payments, amounting to \$2,458.75, were disallowed by the Auditor, but on appeal are allowed by the Comptroller.

The disallowance by the Auditor of the claim of Cora S. Ives for longevity increase of pay on account of cadet and foreign service in the case of the late Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th U.S. Inf., is sustained by the Comptroller because there was an erroneous payment of \$650 to him, and this acts as a stoppage against anything found due him.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

Interpreting Par. 280, Cir. No. 6, Div. of Militia Affairs, March 29, 1909, it is stated that "The Department intends that these non-commissioned officers shall be used only as instructors, both theoretical and practical, and in work directly incident thereto. Classifying and assorting, and boxing and shipping quartermaster's and ordnance stores, keeping memorandum receipts, receiving reports from company commanders, and filing the same away, and clerical work in the adjutant general's office are not considered to be in accordance with the paragraph cited. It is the opinion of the Department that the duty of making inventory of property is not a duty which pertains directly to instruction."

The new bronze collar buttons to be issued to the Organized Militia will be worn on each side of the collar. There is no authority of law for the transfer of funds from one disbursing officer of the Organized Militia to another. Surplus funds should be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the depository with whom they remain. They will then become subject to the requisition of the Governor on the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of the new disbursing officer.

A Militia disbursing officer may be paid the pay of his rank or grade for the actual time, not exceeding twenty days, required in making settlement of accounts after encampments.

In response to a request made by the captain of a company of the Organized Militia of a state for permission to use certain government buildings and ground as an armory, the Acting Secretary of War decided that this request would be opposed to the policy of the War Department, which contemplates that the states shall provide adequate armory accommodations for their Organized Militia.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards this week: Fort Dade—Ridgely Brothers, St. Petersburg, Fla., construction of concrete approaches to wagon shed and fire station, \$474. Fort Leavenworth—Joyce Brothers and Bagwell, Kansas City, Mo., grading part of Arsenal Hill, \$18,401. Presidio, San Francisco—Pringle, Dunn and Co., San Francisco, Cal., road to pump house, \$1,240. Fort Meade—Grams and Schummer, Sturgis, S.D., roads, walks, etc., \$14,233. Fort Lawton—W. O'Brien, W. Randt and M. Garvin, Seattle, Wash., construction of timber bridge, \$3,498. Fort Morgan—Construction two double sets non-commissioned officers' quarters and extension of ordnance repair shop, Doullut and Williams, New Orleans, \$11,300; plumbing same, \$1,496; heating same, \$1,100. Fort Leavenworth—Engineer School addition to Sheridan Hall, Fred Tarry and Son, Leavenworth, \$39,989; plumbing and heating same, Moten Brothers, Leavenworth, \$3,672.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised for bids for building a roothouse at Fort Mackenzie and a cable storehouse at Fort Wood.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Pacific Fleet cleared from Yokohama Jan. 20 for Honolulu, which it is expected will be reached Feb. 1. The fleet will lie at anchor there until Feb. 8, and then sail for the Pacific coast of the United States. The Tennessee and Washington will separate from the other vessels soon after leaving Honolulu and go to the Puget Sound Yard to be docked and repaired. The main part of the fleet will probably make its first stop in the Santa Barbara Channel.

A correspondent, writing from the Asiatic Station under date of Dec. 8 last, says that it has been learned that the following ships of Admiral Sebree's fleet came out in the order named in the night battle practice held recently off Cavite: First, the West Virginia; second, the Maryland; third, the Tennessee. In the day battle practice the order in which the ships won was as follows: First, the Maryland; second, the Pennsylvania; third, the Tennessee. The sum total of the night and day battle practice resulted in the following ships coming out ahead: First, the Maryland; second, the Tennessee; third, the Pennsylvania. The officers and the men of the Maryland are jubilant over the result of the practice here, which was only accomplished by hard and conscientious work on the part of all.

In the four-hour full power trials just completed at Caimanera, Cuba, Jan. 19, by the U.S. Atlantic Fleet the battleship Nebraska was first, with an average speed of 19.11-100 knots. The Georgia was second, with 19.3-100 knots.

Of the thirteen candidates who originally appeared for examination for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy only three were found qualified. They were: Paul A. Clarke, of Andersonville, S.C.; Irwin D. Coyle, of Princeton, N.J.; and Duette W. Rose, of Lockport, N.Y. There are still four vacancies in the junior grade of the Navy Pay Corps, and another examination will be held shortly.

Midshipmen P. C. Henry, third class, and J. W. Allison, jr., fourth class, have been dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy this week for "inaptitude."

Reports from Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, on the battleship Louisiana, now at Norfolk, to the Department of

Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, state that forty cases of diphtheria have occurred on board, and that sixty of the crew of eight hundred are in quarantine. The forty sick men have been transferred to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and are rapidly improving in condition. No deaths have occurred.

The U.S. collier Prometheus, launched a year ago, was put in commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, with a merchant complement and crew, under command of Capt. George Worley. The Prometheus was built at Mare Island, and the navy yard mechanics made a record in fast construction. She is intended for service with the Pacific Fleet.

The new tailshaft for the U.S. collier Justin was turned out in the smithy of the hull department at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 8, and it is thought that it will be possible to install it by the latter part of the month. The shaft weighed over 17,000 pounds.

The specifications have been completed and bids asked for the construction of three sets of officers' quarters at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks Feb. 19. The size of two of the houses is to be 44 by 46 feet and of the other 33 by 28 feet, all two stories with attic and basement.

On Feb. 8, bids will be opened in the office of the Paymaster General of the Navy for furnishing the naval service with 26,000 blankets to be delivered at the provision and clothing depot at the New York Navy Yard. The blankets are to be of wool and to weigh not less than three and one-half pounds, gray in color, six and one-half feet long by four feet ten inches wide.

A contract was awarded this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Snare and Triest Company, of New York city, for the sum of \$85,000, to cut a channel through the wall and causeway of the Cob Dock, at the New York Navy Yard, to provide a new entrance to the yard from the East River. The channel is to be 260 feet wide and 40 feet deep.

Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks Jan. 29 for 5,200 yards of vitrified brick, wood blocks or bitulithic paving, and 2,000 yards of gravel pavement at the Charleston Navy Yard, along Avenue C, Third street and Fourth street.

Conditional permission has been granted the Naval Medical School Hospital to use the wharf at the foot of Twenty-sixth street in Washington, together with some land space adjoining, to facilitate the transfer of sick men and material to and from the naval hospital by way of the Potomac river. The wharf was previously used by the Engineer Department of the Army, who have no further use for it. It is stipulated that no structures whatsoever shall be erected even temporarily, nor any alterations made that shall in any way tend to mar or make unsightly that portion of the park.

Secretary Meyer has commended George Edward, ordinary seaman, of the U.S.S. Franklin; for bravery in rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver life-saving medal to M. J. Conlin, chief boatswain's mate on board the U.S.S. Hancock, and to Thomas McDonald, gunner's mate, third class, on board the U.S.S. Virginia, for saving shipmates from drowning.

Before United States Judge Thomas I. Chaffin, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 19, John W. McMurray, U.S.M.C., on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was charged with having been involved in the theft of supplies from the yard, valued at \$10,000, while the marines recently were preparing to go to Nicaragua. Other marines who will be tried on the same charge are Thomas Murphy, Herbert C. Wheeler, Patrick Cochran and Charles Caspar, while John J. Maher, John F. Raymond and Thomas L. Murphy, also involved in the charge, pleaded guilty.

A valuable aid to saving life at sea are the four 36-foot power lifeboats, just completed by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N.J., for the U.S. Life Saving Service and one of the same type for the Canadian Life Saving Service. They were built from plans and specifications prepared by Capt. C. H. McLellan, who superintends the construction of all boats and life-saving apparatus for the U.S. Life Saving Service, and in general appearance resemble the powerful lifeboats used on the British coast, with their high air chambers at the bow and stern. One of the last boats to be delivered is named the Indomitable, and was built for the Lewes (Del.) Life Saving Station. The Indomitable has the record for a fast coastwise trip, her log from the works of the builders to Lewes, Del., being as follows: "Left Bayonne 3 p.m., Saturday, Nov. 27. Arrived off Sandy Hook Life Saving Station 5 p.m.; weather fine. Left Sandy Hook 9 p.m.; passed Atlantic City 7:30 a.m.; passed Capt May noon. Arrived Lewes Life Saving Station, off Delaware coast, 2:30 p.m., Sunday, Nov. 28. Running time from Sandy Hook L.S.S. to L.S.S. at Lewes, Del., 17h. 20m. Distance, 123 nautical miles." The boats are of the self-righting, self-bailing type, and are considered by experts to embody everything that is possible to obtain in the way of seaworthy qualities, efficiency in operation and safety, and are built to combat the heaviest seas. The hull construction and workmanship and the material and equipment are of the best. The planking is of the diagonal double construction, of selected mahogany, copper riveted, ensuring light but strong construction. Large air cases are built fore and aft. The main deck is laid eleven inches above the water line, with eight bailing tubes or scuppers, to carry off the water that comes aboard. With heavy bronze keel and centerboard, it is impossible for the boat to capsize, and with the cockpit full of water the bailing tubes have capacity for draining the boat in nine seconds. The boats are equipped with two pole masts and lug sails, and have auxiliary power, which consists of a Holmes forty horsepower, six cylinder gasoline engine, located in after air case. A watertight bulkhead separates entirely the engine compartment. The captain of the boat can steer and handle the engine from the steering bridge at the after end of the cockpit. Recently the power lifeboat Persistence, at the Hatteras Inlet Life Saving Station, made a rescue of thirty-four lives from a steamer stranded on Diamond Shoals, the boat making the trip of eleven miles out to sea and return, which illustrates very clearly the usefulness of these boats.

The U.S. Hydrographic Office, replying to an inquiry, says: "The greatest depth in the North Atlantic Ocean is 4,662 fathoms, or 27,972 feet. It is near the eastern end of the Island of Haiti, in latitude 19° 35' N., longitude 67° 43' W., and was found by the U.S.S. Dolphin while running a line of soundings from Hatteras to Mona Passage during January, 1902."

The pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean, issued from the U.S. Hydrographic Office Jan. 7, 1910, in addition to its usual valuable data, gives an interesting account of the production of navigation charts. The article describes the evolution of a chart from the commencement of the surveying operations upon which it is based to its completion and issue by the Hydrographic Office. Information from the Pilot Charts and Hydrographic Bulletin,



relating to port facilities, etc., is being issued in pamphlet form.

Mr. Henry K. Coale, of Chicago, offers to send gratis on request complete directions for collecting and preserving birds, nests and eggs to those connected with the Army, Navy or National Guard who may be interested in the study of ornithology, and would like to know how to preserve specimens which they may have opportunity to collect in their travels, especially in the Philippines or in foreign lands. His address is 136 Washington street.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Wintthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels, which appear in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:

Michigan, sailed Jan. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, West Indies.

Glacier, sailed Jan. 18 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tacoma, sailed Jan. 17 from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Virginia, sailed Jan. 18 from Norfolk, Va., for trial run. Birmingham and Salem, arrived Jan. 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Dubuque, arrived Jan. 18 at the navy yard, New York.

Leonidas, arrived Jan. 18 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Vestal, arrived Jan. 19 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Flusser, arrived Jan. 19 at Knights Key, Fla.

Wilmington and Callao, arrived Jan. 20 at Hong Kong, China.

Dixie, sailed Jan. 20 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Boston, Mass.

Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania, sailed Jan. 20 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Chicago, sailed Jan. 20 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Boston, Mass.

Hist, sailed Jan. 20 from Manzanillo, Cuba, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Pompey, arrived at Cavite Jan. 20.

Charleston, sailed from Yokohama for Olongapo Jan. 21.

Virginia, returned to Hampton Roads Jan. 20.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 19, 1910.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Aaron Ward, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral Jan. 9, 1910, with Capt. John B. Milton, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert W. Kessler to be a lieutenant July 30, 1908, to fill a vacancy on that date.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William D. Greenham to be a lieutenant July 30, 1908, to fill a vacancy on that date.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arthur C. Kail to be a lieutenant July 30, 1909, to fill a vacancy on that date.

Midshipman Garret L. Schuyler to be an ensign Sept. 13, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service present grade.

Carp. Lawrence A. Maaske to be a chief carpenter Dec. 28, 1909, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1910.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotto to be a commander.

Lieut. Pope Washington to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Hilary Williams to be a lieutenant commander.

Med. Insp. Frank Anderson to be a medical director.

Paymr. Joseph J. Chestnut to be a pay inspector.

Midan. Baxter H. Bruce to be an ensign.

### NAVY DEATHS.

Allan Clark, coal passer, died Jan. 6, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut.

Peter Edward Gartland, boilermaker, died Jan. 5, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, New York.

George Grimm, water tender, died Dec. 28, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Kansas.

Edward E. Smith, sergeant, U.S.M.C., died Jan. 4, 1910, while attached to the Marine Barracks, New York.

Michael Welsh, beneficiary, died Jan. 1, 1910, while attached to the Naval Home.

Guy Warren Yeargin, chief machinist's mate, died Jan. 1, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Truxtun.

### S.O. 35, DEC. 14, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the terms of G.O. No. 46, of Dec. 14, 1909, the torpedo vessels and submarines of the Navy are assigned to fleets and divisions, and call letters are assigned to them as given herein.

The details of this organization as given in this order are subject to change from time to time by order from the department.

The assignment of vessels to the several numbered fleets, as laid down in the tactical signal book, as set forth below, is simply for the convenience of call letters and not for correspondence or other purposes, and will never be used for such purposes. Such fleet designations are duplicated in the two fleets, as no confusion is likely to arise from such action. This assignment of call letters replaces all others, subject to the rules laid down in G.O. No. 46, of Dec. 14, 1909.

#### Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

##### Torpedo Divisions.

First Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Macdonough (flagboat), U; Bagley, R; Barney, H; Biddle, L; Craven, O.

Second Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Stringham (flagboat), V; Blakely, G; Dr Long, J; Tingey, K; Wilkes, X.

Third Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Worden (flagboat), B; Shubrick, C; Stockton, P; Thornton, W; Dupont, Q.

Fourth Torpedo Division (12th Fleet), H (Fleet); Bailey (flagboat), U; Foote, R; Rodgers, D; Winslow, L; Dahlgren, O.

Fifth Torpedo Division (12th Fleet), H (Fleet); Porter (flagboat), V; Morris, G; Ericsson, J; Cushing, K. (No fifth boat available.)

Sixth Torpedo Division (12th Fleet), H (Fleet); Gwin (flagboat), X; Talbot, B; Mackenzie, O; McKee, P. (No fifth boat available.)

Seventh Torpedo Division (13th Fleet), R (Fleet); No. 17, Joseph B. Smith (flagboat), U; No. 18, Roswell H. Lamson, H; No. 19, Samuel W. Preston, D; No. 20, Charles W. Flusser, L; No. 21, Samuel C. Reid, O.

Eighth Torpedo Division (13th Fleet), R (Fleet); No. 22, Hiram Paulding (flagboat), V; No. 23, Percival Drayton, G; No. 24, Francis A. Roe, J; No. 25, Edward Terry, K; No. 26, Edward R. McCall, X.

Ninth Torpedo Division (13th Fleet), R (Fleet); No. 26, George H. Perkins (flagboat), B; No. 27, Andrew Sterrett, C; No. 28, Lewis Warrington, P; No. 29, John Mayrant, W; No. 29, William Burrows, Q.

Tenth and following Torpedo Division (14th Fleet), U (Fleet). (Reserved for five destroyers just contracted for and others that may follow.)

#### Tender.

Dixie (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); ship's call letter, F. (No other tenders assigned at present.)

### Submarine Divisions.

First Submarine Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Out-tish (flagboat), U; Octopus, R; Tarantula, H; Viper, D; Plunger, L. (No tender assigned at present.)

Second Submarine Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Stingray (flagboat), O; Tarpon, V; Bonita, G; Snapper, J; Nar-whal, K. (No tender assigned at present.)

Third Torpedo Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Grayling (flagboat), O; Salmon, P; Skipjack, Q; Sturgeon, A; Thrasher, E; Tuna, S; Casine (tender), X; Nina (tender), B. (An extra boat is temporarily assigned to this division until a sufficient number of additional boats is delivered to complete another division.)

### Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

#### Torpedo Divisions.

First Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Whipray (flagboat), U; Truxtun, R; Hopkins, H; Hull, L; Farragut, O.

Second Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Paul Jones (flagboat), V; Perry, G; Preble, J; Stewart, K; Goldsborough, X.

Third Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Lawrence (flagboat), B; Rowan, C; Fox, P; Davis, W. (One boat short in this division.)

Fourth Torpedo Division (12th Fleet), H (Fleet); Bainbridge (flagboat), Q; Barry, A; Chauncey, E; Dale, S; Decatur, M.

#### Tender.

Iris (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); ship's call letter, F. (No other tenders assigned at present.)

### Submarine Divisions.

First Submarine Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Gram-mus (flagboat), U; Pike, R; Carp, H; Barracuda, D; Pickerel, L; Skate, O; Fortune (tender), V. (One vessel in excess in this division.)

Third Submarine Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Adder (flagboat), G; Moccasin, J; Porpoise, K; Shark, X; Mohican (tender), B. (One vessel short in this division.)

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### S.O. 36, DEC. 30, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

S.O. No. 35, of Dec. 14, 1909, is hereby modified as follows:

Under "Pacific Torpedo Fleet," strike out all references to the "Fourth Torpedo Division," to the "Third Submarine Division," and to the "Mohican."

Add the following organization of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet:

#### Asiatic Torpedo Fleet.

##### Torpedo Divisions.

First Torpedo Division (11th Fleet), D (Fleet); Bainbridge (flagboat), U; Barry, R; Chauncey, H; Dale, L; Decatur, O.

#### Tender.

No tender assigned at present.

### Submarine Divisions.

First Submarine Division (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); Adder (flagboat), U; Moccasin, R; Porpoise, H; Shark, D.

#### Tender.

Mohican (15th Fleet), W (Fleet); ship's call letter, B. G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### S.O. 38, JAN. 3, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Modifies S.O. No. 35, dated July 1, 1909, publishing a list of the saluting stations of the world, as regards French, French Colonial, Guatemalan and Egyptian ports.

### G.O. 49, DEC. 17, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department desires to impress upon flag and commanding officers afloat the necessity for allowing sufficient time for overhauling the motive and other machinery of ships in service, in order that such machinery shall not be allowed to deteriorate and get into a condition calling for extensive navy yard work, when, by the exercise of care and forethought in service, such deterioration may be avoided, and many repairs which now come to the navy yards as extensive work can be performed by the ship's force before they become sufficiently serious in their nature to require the services of a navy yard.

Conditions under which vessels operate often render it inconvenient to grow the time required for this work, but it has been shown that failure to undertake such minor repairs when the necessity for them becomes evident inevitably results in the necessity for much more expensive repairs and a much greater loss of time, with the possibility of the vessel being laid up for an extended period at a time when her services are urgently needed. Enforced stays at navy yards would be shorter, and ships would be available for service during a longer period during each year, if the important fact were recognized that time for routine repairs, overhaul and examinations during cruising periods is an absolute necessity which cannot be neglected.

With a view to increasing the time during each year for which a ship is available for service, and to reducing her yearly expense of repairs, the Department directs that every practicable opportunity be afforded for overhauling the machinery of ships in service, and that nothing short of the definite probability of a sudden call for service be permitted to prevent the disabling of the engines for short periods, if necessary, for overhauling and repair at frequent intervals. The Department desires that careful attention be paid to this matter in the future.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### G.O. 50, DEC. 21, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order replaces G.O. 6, Jan. 4, 1909, and G.O. 42, Nov. 11, 1909, relating to the physical tests for officers. There are some minor changes in the verbiage of some of the paragraphs of the original order, but no changes are made in the conditions of the tests. The following new matter is added:

12. Hereafter every officer who becomes due for examination for promotion to the next higher grade, and who has not taken the annual physical test required by this order by the time that he becomes so due for examination, will be ordered by the Department to take such test immediately after the date upon which he, through the operation of existing law, becomes eligible for promotion.

13. Whenever an officer has not complied with the provisions of this order which require the physical test to be taken once in each calendar year, and has not been taken from taking it by competent authority, he will be ordered to take it as soon after the end of the year as practicable, and a test so taken in obedience to such order shall be construed as pertaining to the preceding year, and shall not count for the year in which taken. The order to an officer to take the test under the conditions set forth in this paragraph shall be given him by the officer under whose command he is serving, or for officers on detached service, by the Department, on the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation.

14. In every case in which an officer is found by the medical examining board to be unfit to take the test, or in which any officer fails to complete the test for physical reasons, such officer shall be ordered before a naval retiring board in case the physical disability developed is of a permanent nature. If the retiring board finds such an officer is fitted to perform his regular duties, it shall recommend whether he shall be permanently excused from taking the physical test or whether he shall only be excused for the current year. Should the officer be found disqualified to perform his duties, the retiring board will proceed as is customary in such cases.

15. In case of disability of a temporary character, in which there is expectation of recovery within a reasonable time, the officer will be excused from taking the test for the current calendar year, provided the physical disability is not removed before the end of the year, and will be required to take the necessary steps to promote the removal of the disability. In case of refusal or neglect of the officer to submit to operation or undergo such treatment as may be prescribed, his case should be considered on its merits and suitable recommendation made.

16. In case of disability incurred in line of duty coming within the provisions of Section 1494, Revised Statutes, the officer is excused from taking the physical test.

17. In the case of an officer who takes the test contrary

to the advice of the medical examining board, he does so at his own risk, and final action in the case is not affected.

### G.O. 51, DEC. 29, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department's attention has been called to the fact that it has been the practice on some vessels to require men of the relief watch to take their meals before the regular watch; and that this practice tends to advance the preparation of the meals for the entire ship's company in order to serve the relief watch, with the result that the food for the majority of the crew becomes stale and unpalatable before it is served.

2. Hereafter, meals shall not be served to men going on watch before the regular times prescribed for meals. The men going on watch will receive one-half hour after meals are served.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Act. Sec. of the Navy.

### CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS NO. 8.

Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 28, 1909. The following changes in the "Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States," 1909 edition, having been approved by the President, are hereby ordered to be made immediately upon the receipt of this order.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

#### Article 80.

In Par. 2, after the word "report" in the tenth line, insert a comma and the words: "and the drafting and interpretation of statutes relating to the personnel."

#### Article 28.

Amend Par. 3 to read as follows:

(3) Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, boatswains, gunners, and machinists are classed as line officers of the Navy, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, carpenters, sailmakers, and pharmacists, as staff officers.

#### Article 1208.

After Par. 1 insert the following new paragraph:

(1a) Boats are not to be included in requisitions, but should be made the subject of a request by letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which should state the reason for the request and give the registry numbers of the boats which are required to be replaced.

#### Article 1260.

Strike out Par. 5.

Correction to "Changes in Navy Regulations No. 7."

Under Article 1414, first line, "Par. 9 (1)" should read "Par. 9 (1)."

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 14.—Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted leave one month.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Sterne detached temporary duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and continue other duties.

Paymr. W. B. Izard orders of Dec. 21, 1909, modified; to duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paymr. D. M. Addison detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., connection with accounting office, and duty as accounting officer when established.

Lt. L. Rodd detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Montgomery.

Comdr. W. W. Gilmer orders of Jan. 12, 1910, modified, detached duty command Castine; to duty commanding Paducah.

Comdr. J. L. Purcell detached duty commanding Paducah; to Naval Medical School Hospital for treatment.

JAN. 15.—Passed Asst. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. L. T. Hagar to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Chief Btan. J. A. Riley detached duty Wolverine; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btan. E. Murphy to duty Wolverine.

Chief Gun. H. V. Barr detached duty Montgomery; to home and wait orders.

Mach. A. A. Beck when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal. to home and placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 10, 1910.

Pharm. R. Wagener detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to Washington, D.C., for examination, and upon completion wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Drake appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from Jan. 14, 1910.

### JAN. 16.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 17.—Comdr. E. E. Capehart detached duty command Denver; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. A. Hoogerwerf detached duty command Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd detached duty Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. F. Dillen detached duty Denver; to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieuts. W. A. Smead and H. G. S. Wallace detached duty Denver; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached duty Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. O. Needham detached duty Connecticut, and when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted leave two months.

Ensigns A. S. Farquhar, A. S. Hickey, A. J. James, and J. M. Smealie detached duty Denver; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns T. Withers, jr., C. C. Clayton and L. P. Davis detached duty Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. L. McSheehy detached duty Galveston; to temporary duty Milwaukee.

Surg. A. E. Peck detached duty marine recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith detached duty Denver; to duty marine recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. E. E. Curtis detached duty Galveston; to duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Kaufman detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion, and wait orders.

Chaplain E. E. McDonald detached duty New York; to duty Montana.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach detached duty Galveston; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop detached duty Denver, settle accounts and wait orders.

Btan. N. R. King detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Btan. J. L. Thomas detached duty Philadelphia; to duty Washington.

Btan. W. Fremgen detached duty Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. F. W. Witte detached duty Denver; to home and wait orders.

Carp. J. P. Shovlin detached duty Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken detached duty Washington; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Mach. G. S. Bingham detached duty Denver; to home and wait orders.

Mach. C. Allen detached duty Denver; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. B. Martin detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. L. McAlonan detached duty Galveston; to duty Washington.

Mach. J. P. Richter detached duty Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached duty Galveston; to duty Washington.



Mach. A. P. McCarthy, retired, detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to home.  
 Paymr. Clerk C. S. Fowler appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Denver, revoked.  
 JAN. 18.—Comdr. G. R. Slocum to duty Asiatic Fleet.  
 Lieut. C. S. McDowell to duty Asiatic Fleet.  
 Lieut. E. H. Campbell to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
 Ensign R. E. Cassidy detached duty Paul Jones; to duty Goldsborough.  
 JAN. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. E. McCauley, jr., to duty Louisiana.  
 Lieut. J. P. Murdock detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 Ensign H. Delano to duty Louisiana.  
 Surg. S. S. Rodman detached duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Asst. Surg. M. Donelson detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; to duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Chief Mach. J. E. Venable orders of January 13, 1910, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked; to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
 Paymr. Clerk D. W. Dougherty appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 JAN. 20.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid retired from Jan. 15.  
 Pay. Insp. F. T. Arms, when discharged treatment hospital, New York, granted sick leave two months.  
 Paymr. G. P. Auld to temporary duty navy yard, Boston.  
 Btm. E. Hosinger unexpired leave revoked; to duty Naval Academy.  
 Mach. W. Dixon to duty works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 14.—First Lieut. B. S. Berry detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to duty marine barracks, navy yard, New York.  
 JAN. 18.—Col. George Richards, paymaster, U.S.M.C., appointed president marine examining board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1910.  
 Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and 1st Lieut. E. S. Yates appointed members marine examining board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1910.  
 First Lieut. E. A. Ostermann appointed recorder marine examining board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1910.  
 Second Lieut. F. A. Gardener ordered to appear for examination for promotion on Jan. 19, 1910.

G.O. 47, JAN. 13, 1910, U.S. MARINE CORPS.  
 This order announces that under date of Jan. 7, 1910, the department authorized the establishment—to take effect on Feb. 1, 1910—of four inspection districts for the Marine Corps, to each of which there will be assigned an assistant adjutant and inspector. Said districts are to be known as the "North Atlantic Inspection District, U.S.M.C.," the "South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S.M.C.," the "Pacific Inspection District, U.S.M.C.," and the "Philippines Inspection District, U.S.M.C." The title of the officer assigned to each of said districts will be "The Assistant Adjutant and Inspector," adding thereto the name of the district and the address.

The addresses of the assistant adjutant and inspectors of said districts are: North Atlantic district, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; South Atlantic district, Dickson Building, Granby street, Norfolk, Va.; Pacific district, 182 Second street, San Francisco, Cal.; Philippines district, Headquarters 1st Brigade of Marines, Manila, P.I.  
 Said districts will comprise the following stations and detachments of the corps, respectively:

North Atlantic Inspection District.  
 Portsmouth, N.H.: Naval Prison, Marine Barracks and Marine Detachment, Southern.

Boston, Mass.: Marine Barracks, Naval Prison, Marine Detachment, Wabash, and Recruiting District of Massachusetts.  
 Hingham, Mass.: Marine Detachment, Naval Magazine.  
 Newport, R.I.: Marine Barracks.

New York, N.Y.: Marine Barracks, Marine Detachment, Hancock, Assistant Paymaster's Office and Recruiting District of New York.

Iona Island, N.Y.: Marine Detachment, Naval Magazine.  
 Lake Denmark (Dover), N.J.: Marine Detachment, Naval Powder Depot.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Marine Barracks, Marine Detachment, Lancaster, Marine Detachment, Naval Home, Depot of Supplies and Recruiting District of Pennsylvania.

South Atlantic Inspection District.

Norfolk, Va.: Marine Barracks, Marine Detachment, Franklin, and Marine Detachment, Naval Hospital.

Charleston, S.C.: Marine Barracks, Marine Detachment, Texas.

Port Royal, S.C.: Marine Officers' School.

Pensacola, Fla.: Marine Barracks.

Key West, Fla.: Marine Barracks.

New Orleans, La.: Marine Barracks.

Pacific Inspection District.

Sitka, Alaska: Marine Barracks.

Puget Sound, Wash.: Marine Barracks, Marine Detachment, Philadelphia, and Recruiting District of Washington.

Mare Island, Cal.: Marine Barracks, Naval Prison and Marine Detachment, Independence.

San Francisco, Cal.: Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Depot of Supplies, Assistant Paymaster's Office and Recruiting District of California.

Honolulu, T.H.: Marine Barracks.

Guam, Marianas: Marine Barracks.

Philippines Inspection District.

Manila, P.I.: Brigade Quartermaster's Office and Brigade Paymaster's Office.

Cavite, P.I.: Marine Barracks and Naval Prison.

Olongapo, P.I.: Marine Barracks.

Yokohama, Japan: Marine Detachment, Naval Hospital.

Peking, China: Marine Detachment, American Legation.

Inspections of stations and detachments in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Pacific districts, together with such other stations and detachments as the major general commandant may deem necessary to be inspected, will be made by the officers assigned to said districts, in accordance with the Army Regulations prescribing the duties of inspecting officers, at such times as the major general commandant may direct. Inspections of stations in the Philippines district within the jurisdiction of the commanding officer, 1st Brigade of Marines, will be made at such times as the brigade commander may direct. Inspections of stations or detachments in the Philippines district, without the jurisdiction of the brigade commander, together with such other stations or detachments as the commander-in-chief may deem necessary to be inspected, will be made at such times as the commander-in-chief may direct.

Instructions are given for the preparation of reports of inspections, requisitions, etc.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.  
 Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 14.—Capt. G. L. Carden granted eight days' leave en route, under orders of Jan. 11.  
 JAN. 15.—First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted two days' leave, commencing Jan. 16.  
 JAN. 18.—Third Lieut. L. L. Bennett granted seven days' leave on account of sickness.  
 First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds granted seven days' extension of leave.  
 JAN. 19.—Capt. J. H. Brown ordered to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Small-arms practice in the Revenue Cutter Service during 1909 resulted in the Algonquin, Capt. S. B. Winram commanding, making the best score, with the Tuscarora, Capt. K. W. Perry, second, and the Windom, Capt. S. C. Cochran, third. The best individual records at the small-arms target practice were made by 2d Lieut. James Pine and 2d Lieut. C. H. Jones, attached to the Tuscarora. The best record by any other than a commissioned officer was that of Master-at-Arms A. Melgard, of the Algonquin.

Capt. Chester A. Brown, his wife and the crew of the ill-fated schooner S. M. Bird were landed at Boston Mass., Jan. 13, by the revenue cutter Gresham, which took them off Pollock Rip lightship after their vessel had struck bottom and filled.

In the northeast gale which was sweeping the New England coast Jan. 14, the Nantucket Shoals lightship No. 85 broke from her moorings. Commander Bristol, U.S.N., in charge of the torpedo station at Newport was able to reach the revenue cutter Acushnet, which was somewhere off Wood's Hole, and informed her master, and he stood ready to go to the assistance of the lightship if she should fall into any danger. Captain Doane, of the lightship, who is an experienced mariner, has been on the shoals for many years. The course he took in laying to, rather than have the cutter go down, is regarded as a wise one. The vessel was about one hundred miles from New Bedford and a long distance from the location of the Acushnet. The lightship had a mushroom anchor of nine tons on 1,080 feet of chain. She arrived at New Bedford under her own steam on Jan. 16.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 18, 1910.

Miss Ethel Reynolds entertained on Friday afternoon at bridge on the U.S.R.S. Franklin for Miss Babcock, of New Jersey. Prizes were won by Miss Babcock and Mrs. Brumby. Midshipmen Walter Smith and John Iseman, on Friday evening, entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Montana for Miss Guenlian Morgan, Miss Virginia Gray and Mrs. Vaughn Woodward. Among the guests were Midshipmen Keleher, Irish, Greene, Pierce and Lieutenant Combes. Misses Kate and Helen Du Bose entertained Saturday at luncheon for Miss Marshall and Miss Babcock. Mrs. Nathan Post and Mrs. Brainard Dobson entertained Tuesday afternoon at a card party at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, for Meses. Winterhalter, McAlpine, Bradshaw, McCandless, Reich, Rixey, Walker, Balthis, Bearss, Cassell, Townsend, Frinck, Seddon, Whitehorn, Ancrum, Waller, Kite and Crose. Misses Gray, Marshall, Babcock, Sanford and Balthis. Mrs. Balthis won a Mexican drawnwork scarf, Mrs. Kite a hand-made lace handkerchief, Miss Marshall, a Japanese picture, and Miss Babcock, a lace jabot.

Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller entertained at bridge Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Lieutenants Miller, Osterhaus and Utley. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Eldredge entertained at bridge Friday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hough, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Lily Leigh and Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy. Later supper was served. Mrs. Isaac W. Kite entertained at cards Monday afternoon. There were five tables of bridge. Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller was hostess at a large card party Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Webster entertained the members of her card club at luncheon and bridge Friday, prizes being awarded Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Allen M. Cook and Mrs. Arthur Humphreys. Lieut. and Mrs. Cotten entertained Wednesday evening at dinner on the U.S.S. Virginia for Miss Carrie Voight, Miss Mercer, Miss Frances Waddy, Miss Honoria Mitchell, Miss Emily Johnson, Mr. Preston Cotten and the wardroom officers.

Mrs. Harry E. Biscoe left Saturday for Washington to visit friends for some time. Mrs. Woodward left Saturday for Charleston, S.C., to spend a month with her husband. Midshipman Vaughn V. Woodward, attached to the torpedo station there. Col. and Mrs. Waller left Sunday to spend several days in Washington and New York. Lieut. and Mrs. S. E. Eyer and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Nash, Portsmouth, in Norfolk, have gone to Washington. Paymr. and Mrs. A. F. Huntington are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds on the U.S.R.S. Franklin. Miss Babcock, of New Jersey, is the guest of Miss Marshall at her home in the yard. Misses Elizabeth and Mary C. Galt left for Williamsburg, Va., last week to attend the German Wednesday evening.

Dr. Charles Hibbert and Miss Alice C. Hibbert are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Nash, Portsmouth. Mrs. Radford and little Miss Constance Radford, of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Constr. and Mrs. Radford. Ensign and Mrs. Stark have taken an apartment in the Boteourt, Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. King have gone to Washington.

Saturday afternoon the revenue cutter Onondaga, Captain Cantwell commanding, returned to this port, her home station, after a successful attempt to destroy the derelict which was the bulk of the barge Gatherer, wrecked last winter near Assateague.

There was a very exciting game of basketball Friday evening at the Naval Y.M.C.A. between the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues and U.S.S. Montana teams, the Blues scoring a victory. Last Saturday night the Blues also defeated the crack team from the U.S.S. North Carolina by a score of 13 to 12.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 12, 1910.

Paymr. and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon entertained at dinner on Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. D. Gatewood, Mrs. Mary Turner and Capt. Benjamin Tappan. The dinner was a bon voyage to Mrs. Welles, who sailed next day for Honolulu, to await the arrival of the New Orleans, Commander Welles's ship. The New Orleans returned to Mare Island for repairs after leaving here, however, and it will probably be three weeks before the cruiser again leaves the yard. Mrs. Dan P. Menefee, widow of the late Lieutenant Menefee, who holds a Civil Service position in the yard, has been granted a six months' leave, owing to ill health. Her daughter, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, is now living in Vallejo. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb entertained at dinner at the naval hospital Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Milton and Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carr. Two tables of bridge followed.

Mrs. James J. Manning arrived in Vallejo Saturday on a visit to her mother, Mrs. May Brugge, while Ensign Manning's ship is engaged in target practice. Lieut. Franklin Wayne Osburn returned from visit to his parents at Eugene, Ore., ten days ago and sailed on the Korea Friday for the Asiatic Station. Lieut. B. P. Berry, U.S.M.C., left on Saturday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Berry is visiting relatives on the Atlantic coast. Comdr. Emil Theiss arrived Wednesday to spend ten days at this yard. He is stationed at Fore River, but is gathering data in connection with the torpedo boats. He is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carr and will pay a visit to Southern California. Comdr. and Mrs. Carr also have as their house guests Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. Commander Koester is up for examination for promotion.

Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon are receiving congratulations upon the advent of a little daughter on Thursday. Both mother and little one are doing well. Another arrival is the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Jeffers in Vallejo, now a couple of weeks old.

Mrs. Karl Smith entertained the Monday Afternoon Bridge Club this week. The prizes are limited to dainty cups and saucers, won on Monday by Mrs. John B. Milton and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Other members are Meses. Heiner, Bonaffon, Kindleberger, Anderson and Carr. Mrs. E. B. Underwood, who is at the Fairmont, entertained Mrs. Anderson

and Mrs. Graham at luncheon on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Underwood will come to the yard on Jan. 20.

State Senator John Neal, of Tennessee, who came to be best man at the wedding of his brother, Lieut. George F. Neal, and Miss Mattie Milton, left Jan. 6 for his home. Mrs. Neal, mother of Lieutenant Neal, will reside with her daughter, Mrs. Wheelock, who also came from her Southern home to attend her brother's wedding. Mrs. George S. Hathaway was to leave for the East on a visit to relatives on Monday, but when it was found that the New Orleans would have to return Surgeon Hathaway and his wife, she will accordingly postpone her departure until the New Orleans again sails. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Nutting have arrived and taken apartments at the St. Vincent. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz will sail for Honolulu on Feb. 8. P.A. Paymr. Harry E. Collins has assumed charge of the clerks of the accounting department of the yard. Miss Ethel Shorb, of San Francisco, is to leave in a few days for the East, accompanying her sister, Mrs. John A. Murtagh. Captain Murtagh has left for his new station, but Mrs. Murtagh delayed her departure owing to the illness of one of their children.

Capt. E. A. Anderson, Civil Engineers Lewerenz and Reed, the latter of Puget Sound Yard, will form a board to convene early in the month to test the new stone drydock, which has been so many years in course of construction. The contractors, the Schofield Construction Co., are now having the cribbing removed and the Cheyenne is to test the dock. Mare Island will now be able to dock the largest vessels of the fleet. The contract for the dock was first awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., many years ago. They forfeited the contract, which was awarded to the Schofield Company about five years ago.

According to latest advices the Pacific Fleet, expected about Feb. 15, will not come here until May 1. The ships will reach San Francisco in February, but will remain only ten days and then go to Magdalena Bay for target practice.

The work on the torpedobombs is being rushed; they leave here about Jan. 20 for San Diego, where one flotilla has preceded them. The collier Prometheus is to be placed in commission here on Saturday next, although there is still some work on her machinery which is incomplete.

The cruiser New Orleans, Comdr. Roger Welles commanding, returned to the yard on Monday. She left here Saturday to sail direct to Honolulu. When well beyond the Farallone Islands, however, it was found that a number of her boiler tubes were leaking and it was deemed unwise to continue. A board has been named to report on the condition of the boilers, and the vessel will be given about twenty days' repairs here.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 19, 1910.

Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, chief quartermaster of the department, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Julia Littell, was present at the launching of the new Q.M. steamer for the Governors Island ferry service, at the yards of the Pusey-Jones Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 15.

The launching party included the Lieutenant Governor of Delaware and his daughter, and the officials of the Pusey-Jones Company. As the boat slid down the ways Miss Littell broke a bottle of champagne against the bow and named it "General Otis." The steamer, built by the same company that built the General Hancock, is to be about four feet greater in beam and ten feet longer, with a cabin overhang at each end and a central passageway for the transportation of horses and carriages. It is expected that the General Otis will be ready for service about April 1.

A very creditable and interesting performance was given on the evening of the 17th at Fort Jay by the Soldiers' Vaudeville Company of Fort Hamilton. This company consists of thirteen members of the Coast Artillery Corps, under the management of Corporal Endlish, and they are giving entertainments at all the harbor posts. Seldom has a troupe of soldiers given such an excellent program. The various numbers were almost without exception equal in originality and skill to those of professional performers. The work of Endlish and Hawkins in scientific boxing, of the Laroux brothers, formerly with Barnum's Circus, in clown and contortion acts, the singing of Martin and Dwyer, and the juggling of Sandrowski and Dupuis were perhaps the best in a program where all were good. Krouse, with only one arm, evoked much applause and astonished all by playing chords on the piano and treble clefs at the same time. It is understood the performance will be repeated here.

Examinations are being held in Corbin Hall this week for civilian applicants for the Coast Artillery Corps, also for the Medical Corps. Lieut. Paul C. Galleher left Tuesday on four months' leave, awaiting promotion, to travel and visit in the South. Lieut. Townsend Whelen lectured on Jan. 14, before the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J., in Trenton, on map reading and applied tactics. Lieutenant Whelen is moving into the quarters vacated by Captain Hawkins.

Miss Birnie, New York Arsenal, gave a luncheon on Thursday for friends from New York. Miss Le Fleuve is visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. H. Burton. Mrs. Wells is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood entertained at dinners on the 19th, Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Millard F. Harmon and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 17, 1910.

Mrs. Stanley H. Ford returned Friday with her little son, Hamer, after a visit of several weeks at her home in Illinois. Major Bratton, M.C., who is stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., was a guest of Major Bradley, M.C., this week.

Friday night the post hop was held in the assembly room in Headquarters building. This time nearly all the ladies and officers were present. After the hop Mrs. Mann entertained the guests with a supper at her house. Saturday night Mrs. Straub entertained with bridge in honor of Miss Shields, who is visiting Mrs. Mann, and Mrs. Roberts, who is visiting Mrs. Errington. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Lieutenants Walker and Blakely. The winners of prizes were Col. and Mrs. Mann.

Tuesday morning the examination of the candidates for West Point for this year began. Major Rees, G.E., Colonel Gibson, M.C., Major Bratton, M.C., and Captain Elliott, 11th Cav., each had a son among the candidates at this post. Eighty-eight candidates reported, of whom six were required to take only the physical examination. Three required to take the mental examination dropped out, and a dozen or so failed to report at all. The candidates were given lodgings in the vacant rooms of the bachelors' building, and were "messaged" at the general mess, being furnished special meals at twenty-five cents per mess.

Tuesday night Mrs. Brewster entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Roberts, Lieutenants Wiegand and Major and Mrs. Straub. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Gregory's on Thursday night and the highest score was made by Major Straub. Miss Harvey, of St. Louis, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann for the last hop. Capt. and Mrs. Mabey entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster and Lieut. and Mrs. Knight. The latter are stationed in St. Louis and were the guests of Dr. Mabey for the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Gregory dined with Captain Robertson at the Missouri Athletic Club Wednesday night, the occasion being vaudeville night at the club. There were several similar parties arranged, but a storm discouraged the others from going. On Monday Mrs. Errington had the ladies of the post in for an afternoon tea.

Monday evening a concert was given by the post band in the mess hall, followed by a basketball game between the Hospital Corps and the 23d Company. The latter won by a score of 30 to 17. The soldiers of the post enjoyed roller skating Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the mess hall. Saturday another basketball game was played between the 15th and 16th Companies, the latter winning by a large score of 43 to 4. Roller skating for the soldiers followed.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1910.

Despite the heavy fall of snow on Friday, the hockey pond was in condition for the game on Saturday, Jan. 15, which was played with Columbia. So equal was the contest that the result was a no-score tie, the teams playing each other to a standstill. Darkness prevented the playing of an extra period, so it is expected that Columbia will visit West Point later in the month, to decide which is the better team. Harding was the star player of the visiting team; Wildrick and Clark did the best work for the Army. The West Point lineup was:

Wildrick, goal; Miles, point; Rosevear, cover point; Harmon, rover; Schneider, center; Sibert, right wing; Clark, left wing. Referee, Lieutenant Russell.

For the first time the basketball game was played in the evening last Saturday, Jan. 15, as the arrival of the visiting team had been delayed. Yale was defeated by West Point on this occasion by the heavy score of 28-18. In the first half Yale was kept entirely on the defensive. Milliken played the star game for West Point. The West Point lineup: Milliken, McKinney, Conrad, forwards; Jones, Surles, center; Arnold, Cophorn, guards. Referee, Lieutenant Honeycutt.

At the conclusion of the basketball game, players and spectators, the Memorial Hall, attended a social and cadet hop, at which dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock.

The lunch given by Mrs. McDonald on Friday, Jan. 7, of which brief mention was made last week, was an elaborate affair, with music among its pleasing features. The date had been postponed owing to the illness of Mrs. Larned, mother of Miss Louise Larned, the guest of honor. The decorations were of pink roses. The guests included Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Larned, Robinson, Fieberg, Dunwoody, Riggs, Mitchell, Misses Tillman and Dunwoody. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Asensio last Thursday afternoon and enjoyed a paper on "Cervantes, Velasquez and Murillo," read by the hostess. On the same afternoon the ladies of the post met at Mrs. Scott's to arrange for a series of informal hops, to be given during the present season.

The past week has been marked by a number of social events. On Tuesday a small bridge party was given by Mrs. Nesbitt for her mother, Mrs. Spencer, of Cleveland, O., who is her guest. The prize-winners were Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Morey. On Wednesday Mrs. Zell gave a progressive bridge party of seven tables. Mrs. Collins won first prize, Mrs. Morey, second and third, Mrs. Traub, fourth, and the consolation fell to Miss Capron. Capt. and Mrs. Traub gave a dinner on Thursday night, at which Mrs. Hall, a guest of Col. and Mrs. Scott, was the guest of honor. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Tracy, who is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ansell, the latter was obliged to recall her invitations for a large bridge party to have been given Friday.

Mrs. Wood, mother of Mrs. Darrah, is recovering from a slight attack of pneumonia. It is with regret that his friends learn of the approaching departure of Capt. John W. Hanner, Med. Corps, who goes shortly to the Philippines. The very efficient postmaster at West Point, Miss Mary R. Newlands, is receiving congratulations on her reappointment. She is now entering on her fourth term. Canon Wilkinson, of New York, assisted the Chaplain Sunday morning and also addressed the congregation at the evening service. The resumption of the Ladies' Gymnasium Class, under Captain Koehler, is much appreciated by the members, who derive pleasure and benefit from his instruction.

The following is the fencing schedule as announced by Cadet Garlington, manager of the team: There will be seven meets, in addition to the preliminary tourney at West Point, March 19, between Harvard, Yale, Cornell and West Point, to decide which two teams enter the intercollegiate championship contest at New York, March 26. The intercollegiate tourney will be at the Hotel Astor, and the teams have arranged an innovation in the shape of a dance, to be held after the fencing. Mr. Vauthier, the fencing instructor, has had an abundance of material to draw from, and out of forty-eight candidates eighteen still remain on the squad, a nucleus for next year's team to fill the vacancies left by the graduation of Sohberg and Crockett, the two Army stars still here. In last year's intercollegiate Crockett only lost one bout. The West Point team are Crockett, Sohberg and Dargue, with Rayner, Hineman and Anderson as substitutes. The schedule follows: Feb. 12, Pennsylvania, at West Point; 19, Princeton, at West Point; 22, New York Turn Verein, at New York; 26, Columbia, at West Point; March 5, Yale, at West Point; 12, Cornell, at West Point; 19, preliminary, at West Point; 26, intercollegiate, at New York.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, 1910.

In pursuance of his determination to stamp out drunkenness at the Naval Academy Capt. J. M. Bowyer has recommended to the Navy Department that three midshipmen of the first class be dismissed on account of intoxication. The names are as yet withheld. The authorities have invariably supported Superintendent Bowyer, and there is little doubt that the offending midshipmen will go. The fault of the three is considered the more serious from the fact that the class recently agreed to do all in its power to aid the authorities to enforce the regulations along this line.

The dismissals on the ground of "inaptitude" now number eleven within the last three months. There have also been the usual number of enforced resignations on account of low scholastic work. There has been no sudden breaking out of drinking and other misconduct. It is simply a matter of a more determined stand being taken. At least two places where midshipmen obtained liquor in defiance of the law had become a by-word among the midshipmen themselves. The stand taken by Captain Bowyer is clearing the institution of those who give every indication that the Navy is better off without them, according to the general opinion.

Two more midshipmen have left the Service. One of them, Charles Nathan Perkins, of New York, second class, for "inaptitude"; the other, Roger Williams, fourth class, was allowed to resign after being found deficient in studies.

Midshipman W. J. Russell, 4th class, of Washington, has been dismissed from the Navy for misconduct. The resignation of Midshipman W. J. Farrell, 1st class, has been accepted. He has been sick at the Government Hospital, at Denver, Colo., for some time. His home is New York city.

Chief Machinist B. F. Beers suffered a severe fall on account of the slippery streets last week, and broke his right arm.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., special aid at the Maryland National Guard Adjutant General's office, has left Annapolis for Arizona to join his wife, Mrs. Baird, who recently left to visit her daughter, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Lieut. W. W. Hicks, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, R.I., and was hastily summoned from there to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Dawley, who died at Mesa, Ariz., on Jan. 12.

Mr. West D. Wilson, of Covington, Ky., father of Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, came to Annapolis Saturday. Young Wilson continues to be about the same, there being no marked improvement in his condition.

The family of Lieut. Robert Livingston Denig, U.S.M.C., who has been ordered here to duty at the Marine Barracks, reside with Mrs. Denig's mother, Mrs. O. E. King, 204 King George street.

The corrected schedule of hops for the rest of the season is as follows: Jan. 22, Feb. 5, March 19 (mid-Lent), April 2 (Easter hop), 16, May 7, 14, 21.

The official schedule of dual field and track meets for the Navy team in the spring shows four intercollegiate and one interclass meet, as follows: April 23, Princeton; 30, Carlisle; May 7, Columbia; 14, Lafayette; 21, inter-class.

Columbia, Georgetown and Syracuse are the three "varsity" crews with which the Naval Academy has already arranged races, to take place on the Severn next spring. Each will be asked to send along a second crew. In addition a con-

test with Harvard or Yale is likely. The schedule thus far is: May 7, Columbia; May 14, Georgetown; May 21, Syracuse. Richard Glendon, of the Boston Athletic Association, will again coach the eights.

Efforts are under way to induce the authorities to consent to the entry of a field and track team to represent the midshipmen in the big intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia on May 27 and 28.

The schedule of baseball games for the Navy nine shows seventeen games. The feature will be the annual match with West Point, this year at the Naval Academy grounds. Next in importance come the three games with St. John's College. The schedule follows: March 23, St. John's; 26, Cornell; 30, Trinity; April 2, Amherst; 6, Maryland Agricultural; 9, U. of Pa.; 16, Bucknell; 23, U. of North Carolina; 27, Agricultural College of North Carolina; 30, U. of West Virginia; May 1, Georgetown; 4, St. John's; 7, Pa. State; 11, St. John's; 14, Dickinson; 18, Maryland Athletic Club; 28, West Point.

The midshipmen basketball team won from Manhattan College Saturday afternoon by 42 to 5. Eleven fouls were called against the midshipmen by Referee Sturdy, and five of these resulted in goals. Wendell and P. Scott did the most effective shooting for the midshipmen, and several points were chiefly due to the fine passing of Jacobs. In the second half the Navy players were replaced by fresh men. Bischoff and Abbott netted the ball most frequently. The Navy team has developed greatly under Coach Lush. The Naval Academy team: Hill, Bischoff, Fenzell, Abbott, McLaugh, forwards; Ertz, center; Wilks, Wendell, Jacobs, Planagan, guards.

Notwithstanding that the Naval Academy lost all of its regular team of fencers by graduation, it presented a likely bunch of foilsmen Saturday evening and took all of the nine bouts from Princeton. Gardner, of Princeton, secured a tie with Midshipman Scott in the sixth bout, but Scott narrowly won the fence-off. Between the bouts there was an interesting contest with sailors. Instructors George Heints, Jr., and Alcide Bartolo are admirable and spirited illustrations of the German and Italian schools of swordsmanship. No decision was rendered. The summary: First round—Merrill, Navy, defeated Wolf, Princeton; Larimer, N., defeated Colver, P.; Scott, N., defeated Gardner, P. Second round—Larimer, N., defeated Wolf, P.; Merrill, N., defeated Colver, P.; Scott, N., defeated Wolf, P.; Scott won the fence-off. Third round—Larimer, N., defeated Gardner, P.; Scott, N., defeated Colver, P.; Merrill, N., defeated Gardner, P. Judge, Lieutenant Lannon, Professor Morrison, Naval Academy; Professor Bailey, Baltimore Athletic Club.

A lively contest over the selection of the officers to take charge of the different branches of athletics at the Naval Academy and to make up the executive committee having general control of affairs took place at the annual meeting of the Naval Athletic Association on the night of Jan. 12 and resulted in a complete victory for the "insurgents," who bucked the ticket proposed by the nominating committee. The committee proposed a number of younger officers to replace those who had served for some time, but failed in securing the naming of their men. Those elected were: Football—Lieut. Frank D. Berrien; baseball, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle; rowing, Comdr. C. B. Brittain; field and track, gymnasium and swimming, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines; basketball, Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench; fencing, Lieut. A. W. Johnson; rifle shooting, Lieut. T. L. Johnson; other sports, Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard. The Washington end of the committee are Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Capt. W. F. Halsey and Lieut. B. A. Long. These, with certain officers who serve ex-officio constitute the executive committee. An amendment to the constitution providing for the annual meeting being held early in December passed. The financial statement showed the association to be in good condition, though the total resources are from dues and contributions of officers and midshipmen.

George R. Meyer, captain of the Naval Academy football team, has broken the general strength record held by Percy W. Northcroft, his predecessor in the leadership of the team. His record in the Kellogg system of measurements is 9475, and Northcroft's was 9207. W. A. Richardson, of Tennessee, also a football player, also tops the former high figure, as he made 9320. The eight men who, with Meyer and Richardson, make up the ten Academy strong men are: Dalton, 8865; Niles, 8790; Sowell, 8720; Wright, 8630; Spencer, 8580; Curley, 8430; Brand, 8365; Carey, 8285. Of the ten, all but two are members of the football team. This is the third successive year that the captain of the football team has also been the strongest man at the Academy. Two years ago the record was held by A. H. Douglas, of Tennessee, and his record still stands, as the system of measurement changed and no comparison can be made with subsequent figures.

The Navy's wrestling season will open here on Jan. 29, with a bout with Yale. The other bouts to follow are: Feb. 12, with Old College of New York; Feb. 18, with Columbia; March 5, Princeton; March 12, University of Pennsylvania.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 12, 1910.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Pew, M.V.M., has gone to Washington in connection with the Massachusetts militia. After years of hard work, the naval militia of Massachusetts have been allowed to use a ship for drill purposes. The Chicago, now at Philadelphia, will be turned over to the naval militia soon. Adjutant Gen. William H. Brigham and Captain Parker, of Governor Draper's staff, called on Secretary Meyer, of the Navy, at Washington last week and requested that the Chicago be substituted for the U.S.S. Texas, the latter having been offered to the militia, as a result of the application of Congressman Roberts, of Massachusetts. General Brigham endeavored to secure a promise from Secretary Meyer to have a Navy officer detailed from the active list as instructor. The result of this application is still doubtful.

Dr. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C., expects to go to the Philippines in April, and Mrs. Tenney and the two children will live in Oregon with Mrs. Tenney's father. Mrs. William E. Rush is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen, of Fort Warren. Mr. Cole, a member of the Boston Yacht Club, spent Friday night with Lieut. Junius Pierce, of Fort Andrews. Mrs. Totten is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, of Fort Andrews. Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, left Saturday for Marblehead, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, for several weeks, while her house is being repaired. Miss Vickery, who has been Mrs. Gillespie's guest for several weeks, accompanied her. Mr. Jean Lavelle, of Harvard, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Forge, of Fort Warren.

Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht, of the Boston Navy Yard, is confined to his quarters with a severely sprained ankle. An epidemic of grip has been making the rounds of the harbor, nearly everyone near Boston falling a victim to it.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews gave a very beautifully planned dance in honor of their new commanding officer and his wife, Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway. The walls of the dance hall were tastefully decorated with flags, and elaborate refreshments followed. Each dance was announced by a familiar bugle call, the first selection preceded by reveille and the last by taps. There were eighteen calls in all. Those present were Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett and Dr. Luke Peek from Fort Banks; Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, Miss Vickery, Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, Lieut. Fordey Peregno, and Dr. Donlan, of Fort Strong; Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Mrs. William Forge, Mrs. Hunter Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Horton, Lieut. James Brice, and Mr. Jean Lavelle from Fort Warren; Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Wilson, Miss Marie Long and Lieut. George Norton; Capt. Lloyd P. Horsfall, Lieut. Norman F. Ramsay, Ord. Dept., Watertown Arsenal; Major and Mrs. Ridgeway, Mrs. Donlan, of Fort Strong; Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. P. Lomax, Lieutenant Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Allee, Mr. Cole, Lieutenant Lyon and Mr. H. G. Matthews, of Fort Andrews.

General Pew, M.V.M., has just sent out a tactical problem to be solved early in February by the field officers in his brigade. The officers of the 8th Regt. Inf., will be opposed to the officers of the 5th Infantry in a rear guard action.

The umpires will be Colonel Sullivan, Lieutenant Colonel Graves, and a Regular Army officer. The engagement will be fought by the "Kriegspiel" method.

On Friday morning at about 1:30 fire was discovered in the 9th Company barracks at Fort Warren. The fire started in a partition near the main stairway, causing damage to the amount of \$65. All responded quickly to fire call, putting out the fire before serious damage was done.

The effect of the storm on Christmas night at Fort Strong proved to be much worse than first suspected. The water has backed up the sewer pipe, forcing off the manhole covers, and the subsequent sweep of the waves across the island filled pipes and manholes with sand and crushed rock. The commanding officer has a large detachment of laborers at work until the damage is fully repaired. The wharf which was broken in two during the storm has been bridged across by a span six feet wide. The expense of repair will be very large. Nearly a hundred tons of coal was washed on to the parade ground and was thoroughly mixed with sand and gravel. The loss of coal will be almost complete, as but little can be recovered. This is particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that all posts in the department have been ordered to practice the most rigid economy in fuel.

Mr. Harry G. Matthews, son of Captain Matthews, left Sunday for New York city, where he will spend several days before going to Fort Monroe. Captain Jewell, who was expected at Fort Warren at the expiration of his leave, has been detailed to the district commander's staff at Fort Banks.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 18, 1910.

On Monday the annual inspection of the Volunteer militia of the state, by officers of the Regular Army was commenced. The Medical Department was examined at its headquarters at the State House by Major Frank P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, and the 1st Brigade at the South Armory by Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav. Surg. Gen. O. O. Foster received one inspecting officer and Brigadier General Clark and Adjutant General Sanborn the other. In the evening, companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, commanded by Captains Frothingham, Gerlach and Hall, with the band and field music, were inspected by Major Thomas Ridgeway, C.A.C., at the South Armory. Major Rogers, I.G. Dept., accompanied Major Ridgeway. Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C., U.S.A., the corps instructor, was present, as were Colonel Nutter and the regimental staff, and Captain Webb, 5th Inf.

Headquarters, band, field music, and Cos. A, C and D, Captains Logan, Sullivan and Dwyer, 9th Inf., were examined by Capt. Robert Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., at the East Armory. Colonel Sullivan had as guests Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, Captain Cole and Lieutenant Lavelle, 1st Corps Cadets. At the headquarters of the 6th Regiment, M.V.M., the companies and band were inspected by Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th U.S. Inf., accompanied by Lieut. Cyrus F. Cook and Capt. Stewart W. Wise. Col. George H. Priest and his staff received the inspecting officials.

Lieut. Virginius E. Clark reported at Fort Warren on Monday, after being delayed in San Francisco for nearly a month. Dr. John W. Sherwood, of Fort Andrews, attended the farewell reception and dance given at Fort Williams, Me., for Col. and Mrs. White on Friday evening. Mr. Greene spent Wednesday and Thursday with his son-in-law, Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong. Dr. and Mrs. W. Newton entertained Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson at dinner on Wednesday evening. The son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jessup, who arrived last week is the grandson of Col. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Hunter Nelson and children left for Madison Barracks on Friday, after having been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Forge, of Fort Warren.

Mrs. Clarence Nickerson was the guest of Mrs. W. C. Davis at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Frank Long and Miss Marie Long were the guests of Mrs. Russell Whitman, of West Newton, for two days last week. Mrs. Whitman spent last summer in Hull at the Venetian Cottage. Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained for their house guest, Mrs. W. E. Rush, last Tuesday at dinner. Other guests were Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, Mrs. Allee, Lieut. Junius Pierce, Lieut. James A. Brice and Miss Ethel Allen.

Capt. John D. Heysinger, Med. Corps, of Fort Ethan Allen, is the guest of Lieut. James Lyon, of Fort Andrews, this week. Major and Mrs. Ridgeway entertained Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, Mrs. Allee, and Lieut. Junius Pierce at supper Sunday evening. Capt. Robert McManus, of Fort Banks, is at Fort Monroe taking examinations for major. Miss Patterson, who is now at Annapolis, will visit Miss Josephine Stevens, of Savannah, and will stop over at Fort Monroe on her way back, delaying her arrival at Fort Banks by three months.

Capt. and Mrs. Lomax entertained at dinner on Friday evening for Major and Mrs. Ridgeway, Miss Ruth Ridgeway, Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, and Lieut. James Lyon. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce gave a most enjoyable progressive luncheon, followed by a remembrance party for Mrs. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen, who leave next week for Fort Barrancas. During the afternoon, the guests were given a very clever geographical puzzle story, written by Mrs. Pierce about Miss Allen's journey to the South. Miss Marie Long and Mrs. Long won the prizes. Just before boat time, a large silver tray, son and with presents for remembrance, surprised the honor guests. Other guests were Mrs. T. A. Ridgeway, Miss Ruth Ridgeway, Mrs. Forge, Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. Francis Lomax, Mrs. P. J. Horton and Mrs. Allee. On Saturday evening a party from the harbor attended the dance at the navy yard. Those attending were Colonel Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Ridgeway, Dr. J. W. Sherwood, Lieutenants Pierce, Brice and Peregno.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 17, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Gardener entertained at dinner Friday night for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Lieut. Blase Cole and Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder, of Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. H. O. Fooks, who has been at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, for three months after an operation, returned Wednesday. The Post Card Club was entertained at the Officers' Club last Tuesday night, Lieutenants Drury, Brown and Cole being the hosts. The prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett. Lieutenant Brown and his mother were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan Wednesday night.

General Morton and staff, Colonel Gardener and Captains Bundel, Gohn, Ball, Lieutenants Smith, Shallenberger and Brown, attended a reception given by the three companies of the 1st Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, stationed in Omaha, last Monday night, the occasion being the opening of their new armory. Through the kindness of Colonel Gardener the 16th Infantry band was in attendance. General Morton and Colonel Gardener made addresses during the evening. Capt. E. F. Dalton returned Saturday from a short trip to Chicago and Menasha, Wis. Mrs. Gohn entertained with a five hundred party last Monday night, followed by a chafing dish spread. Her guests were Mesdames Gardener, Brown, Bennett, Ball, Morison, White and Miss Colt. Mrs. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, arrived yesterday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett for the next three weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins gave a dinner party Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieutenants Nulsen and Short, Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Blackmore. Mrs. Charles Morton, wife of the Department Commander, returned last week from Fort Snelling, where she has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Galbraith. Col. and Mrs. Gardener have as house guests the latter's sister, Mrs. Ristine, and their mother, Mrs. Patton, of Detroit. Mrs. Ristine is the wife of Lieut. B. F. Ristine, 21st Inf., now in the Philippines. Lieut. James E. Ware, Signal Corps, was one of the guests.



at a box party given by Mrs. Gates at the Gayety theater Saturday evening.

A bowling tournament for the enlisted men starts to-night on the gymnasium alleys. A team from each company has been entered, a silver cup is offered, and a prize of \$5 for highest individual score.

Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ball Saturday night. Among those attending the performance of Fritz Schell in "The Prima Donna" at the Boyd last week were Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. George Brown and Lieutenant Brown. Lieutenant White leaves to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion.

Mrs. J. T. Clarke entertained informally with a tea Friday afternoon, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieutenant Rogers, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Harrison and Miss Colt. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dalton at dinner Sunday. Miss Gertrude McCarthy, daughter of Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, left last week for her school at Notre Dame, Ind., after a long holiday visit with her parents. Col. and Mrs. Gardner and Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Morton at dinner at the Loyal Hotel, Omaha, last Thursday night. Lieut. C. W. McMillan, M.R.C., leaves this week for Washington to take a course in medicine and surgery preparatory to examination for the Medical Corps.

Mrs. Crimmins gave an Orpheum party to-day, with Mesdames Bennett, Ball, Snyder and Jackman as her guests. In honor of Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder Mrs. White gave a large five hundred party last Wednesday afternoon. A dainty and delicious spread was served and the prizes were won by Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Morison and Mrs. Snyder. The guests included Mesdames Gardner, Ball, Morison, Dalton, Crimmins, Noyes, Gohn, Bennett, Clark, McMillan, Snyder, Guyer, Brown, McMillan and the Misses Hillman and Colt. Mrs. McCarthy was hostess at a luncheon last Thursday, when the guests from Fort Crook were Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Bennett, and the guest of honor, Mrs. Snyder, of Fort Leavenworth.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 11, 1910.

All the officers who spent Christmas leaves at their homes have returned. While away Lieut. R. E. O'Brien was best man at the wedding of Miss Gladys Trevor and Lieut. J. W. Downer, 3d Art., at Cincinnati, and Lieut. B. K. Yount was also present. Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough was an usher at the wedding of Miss Annie Oliver and Lieut. N. B. Briscoe, which occurred at Escanaba, Mich. Major Paul Shillock, for some time surgeon here before securing a four months' leave, has been retired with rank of lieutenant colonel and intends to make his home in San Francisco. We hear that Capt. Wright Smith is returning to his battery on duty here, accompanied by his mother. They have been at Fort Slooem, N.Y., where the Captain was on recruiting detail.

The Misses McCauley have been spending several days with Miss Howe, who gave a small dinner party for them last Friday. On Saturday Mrs. and Miss Howe and their guests were at home from four to six. On Sunday the Misses McCauley left again for home. Col. E. T. Carter has been ill for some time, and is now in Chicago undergoing treatment at a hospital there. Mr. H. H. Scott, of New York, entertained at Rector's in Chicago last Saturday a dinner party, including Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Veta Partridge and Lieutenant Manchester. Lieut. and Mrs. T. E. Cathro left Sunday to spend a week with relatives at Indianapolis before leaving for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. McNamee entertained last Wednesday evening for their guests, Mrs. Partridge, those invited being Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cathro, the Misses Bishop, Bishop, Griffin, Moffat, Craig, Howe and Case, Captain Macnab and Lieutenants Yount, Sneed, Plasmeyer, Ahern, Emery, Manchester, O'Brien, Coates and Rumbough. Mrs. Partridge left Tuesday for the West, but intends returning to meet her mother, Mrs. McClure, of Oklahoma City, in Chicago during the automobile show in February. Capt. and Mrs. Moore celebrated their sixteenth wedding anniversary Sunday evening by a dinner, covers being laid for Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Cathro, Mrs. Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, the Misses Stuart, Captain Ryan and Lieutenant Ball.

On Friday last the officers and ladies of the garrison gave a masquerade ball in the club, which was easily the event of the winter. Everyone turned out in costume, the guests being received by Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Bishop. Among costumes noted were General Page, as a nurse girl; Miss Page, as Breton; Miss Case, as a French girl; Captain Marshall, as "Rastus"; Mrs. Seigle, winter; Dr. Proxmire, a pirate; Mrs. Zeiss, a negro; Miss Stuart, a little girl, and her sister, a Dutch girl; Mrs. Howard, a Spanish lady, and Mr. Howard, officer in full dress; Mrs. A. W. Brown, Japanese; Mr. Howe, cowboy; Miss Howe, a Filipino lady; Lieutenants Murphy and Maddox, as dudes; Lieutenant Langwell, as a pirate, also Captain Case, as a Chinese; Mrs. O'Brien, a Scotch girl; Captain King and his brother, Lieutenant King, and Lieutenant Manchester, as Mexicans; Mrs. Van Poole, a nun; Miss Bishop, a Red Cross nurse; Captain Crain, Captain Gilbreth and Mr. Chubb, as Chinamen; Mrs. Orain, a Holland maiden; Captain Brooke, student; Mrs. Brooke and Miss Dolly Clark, as Colonial ladies; Miss Isabelle Clark, Japanese; Miss Dorothy Fessenden, a rose; Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, as Yama, Yama, Yama; Miss McNamee, Japanese; Mrs. Partridge, Oriental dancer; Captain McNamee, George Washington; Captains Macnab and Kemper, as the Gold Dust twins; Mrs. Kemper, Dutch girl; Captain Saville, a double-faced officer; Mrs. Saville, Bo-peep; Mrs. McNamee, a Spanish dancer; Miss Griffin, soubrette; Dr. Griffin and Lieutenant Rumbough, as clowns; Lieutenant Patten as King Henry VIII.; Mrs. Gilbreth, Colonial dame; Mrs. Case, as a French girl; Mrs. Marshall, Polly; Mrs. Carter, a peasant; Miss McCauley, Japanese, and her sister, a maid; Mrs. Williams, jockey; Mrs. McNamee, Spanish dancer; Mrs. Moore, Italian street singer; Lieutenant Emery, a little girl; Mr. Quinby, a rider; Captain Greene, a lame Cavalry officer; Mrs. Greene, European peasant woman, and as dominos Captains Tillman and Ryan, Lieutenants Yount, Ball, Seigle, Brown, O'Brien, Graham and Sneed. The music was unusually fine, and the dancing kept up till the "wee sma' hours," broken only by an intermission, when a delicious supper was served.

On Tuesday the children's afternoon hop was held in the gymnasium. Lieutenant Ball, 5th Inf., has been visiting Capt. J. A. Ryan. Capt. and Mrs. Case had quite a house party over the masquerade, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Chase, I.G. Dept. and Miss Chase, Captain King, 8th Cav., and Lieut. J. C. King, 10th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle entertained Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Lake Forest; Dr. Proxmire and Mr. Zeiss.

Dr. Holmes, M.R.C., reported here for duty last week. Mrs. F. C. Griffin, daughter Helena and son Bernard returned New Year's day from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Mt. Clear, O. Miss Anna Moffat entertained a party of her high school girl friends at New Year's day, those attending being the Misses Margareta Learning, Mary Sedgwick and Esther Kerfoot, of Highland Park; Mona Quale, of Lake Forest, and Helena Griffin. Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Gregg spent the holidays with relatives in Omaha, Neb., returning on Tuesday. Miss Anna Moffat left Monday a week ago to resume her studies in University of Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Kemper from Chicago were here Friday and Saturday at Captain Macnab.

At the masque ball at Fort Sheridan, Jan. 15, Pvt. John Petry, Troop M, 15th Cav., won the first prize for the best dressed man. Mrs. Higgins won the first prize for the best dressed woman. Pvt. C. M. Stoner won the first prize for most comical make-up of male character, and Miss Flynn the first prize for the most comical make-up of female character. The grand march was led by the Battalion Sgt. Major Neubauer. Mr. Gooch's new spotlight was used to put varied colors of lights on the grand march. Chaplains Rice and Snyder announced another masque ball for the enlisted men on Saturday night, Feb. 19. Also that the moving picture of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde would be exhibited gratis to

the post on the entertainment in the gymnasium Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. There will be a hop Saturday night, Jan. 22.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17, 1910.

Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight, U.S.A., has arrived from Washington. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn and niece, Miss Eugenie La Mer, attended the theater in Kansas City Friday to see "Robert Mantell in 'King Lear'."

The Army Y.M.C.A.-High School basketball game at the gymnasium Saturday night ended with the soldiers in the lead by twenty points. The Y.M.C.A. intermediates and the Army juniors played a curtain raiser. The Army juniors won.

Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis were guests of honor Friday night at a dinner given by Mrs. Churchill White in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherill, has been expected to pay home in Leavenworth. A fire broke out in the kitchen of the quarters of Lieut. Philip Mowry Sunday morning, and although the post fire department made a quick run and put the fire out the damage is estimated at about \$500.

Among the cases decided Monday by the Kansas City Court of Appeals was that of Major J. M. T. Partello, U.S.A. In 1904 Mr. Partello was hurt in a wreck in the Missouri-Pacific Railroad yards at Kansas City. He sued the company for damages and the jury gave him a verdict for \$4,500. It was appealed from the Circuit Court and was affirmed by the higher court Monday.

Guy Butler, an Army Scout, died Jan. 9 on a Missouri-Pacific train near Geneseo, Kas. He was for years an Indian fighter on the frontier and was present at the capture of Geronimo in 1886.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Andrews left Friday for San Francisco on a three months' leave. They will visit Lieutenant Andrews' father, Col. H. M. Andrews, at Fort Sill, Okla., before returning. Lieutenant Burton is the guest of Capt. H. C. Clement. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., entertained Monday night a box party at the Schubert theater, followed by a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City. Lieutenant Ellis left Tuesday for California after a visit with Mrs. Ellis, who is spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo.

Charles O'Neil, a private in the 14th U.S. Infantry, on trial for the murder of Minnie Scharbora at this post last July, was found guilty by a jury in the federal court in Kansas City, Tuesday. Miss Scharbora was a French Canadian girl, employed as a domestic in the home of Capt. Charles N. Murphy. Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. R. O. Hand and a number of soldiers from the post were witnesses at the trial. O'Neil admitted the shooting, but said he had no intention of killing the girl.

A charming event of the social season was the reception given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. C. S. Lincoln and Mrs. E. J. Williams, at the quarters of Mrs. Lincoln, as a compliment to Mrs. Sabin, of San Francisco, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bjornstad. The hosts had the assistance of Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Mrs. C. O. Clark, Mrs. S. G. Jones, Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Mrs. J. W. Barker, Mrs. E. A. Sirmeyer, Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Mrs. R. R. Wood, Mrs. A. L. Singleton and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad. Miss Virginia Gerhardt entertained with an informal tea Tuesday afternoon for the young women of the post, assisted by Mrs. Marjorie Wood and Miss Alvord.

Lieut. J. B. Walle, 19th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. Hornsby Evans. Mrs. R. John West, of Fort Crook, was an honor guest at the banquet given Tuesday afternoon in the city by the Philomathian Club at the home of Miss Marie Meincke. Miss Alvord is spending the winter with Major and Mrs. J. T. Morrison. Col. R. H. E. Loughborough, 13th Inf., has received from Mrs. Charles A. Post, of New York, the life and memories of her distinguished father, General D. Trobriand, who was colonel of the 13th Infantry from 1869 to 1879. The book will be a valuable addition to the regimental library.

Capt. E. E. Booth, of Fort Riley, is here, looking over some business connected with the post laundry. Major John A. Murtugha, Med. Corps, is the guest of the engineer officer, Lieut. Douglas McArthur has arrived from Milwaukee, Wis., where he was called by the serious illness of his father, Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, who is now convalescent. Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight, who has been the guest of Lieut. R. P. Howell, Jr., has gone to Fort Riley. Mrs. Hugh D. Wise, wife of Captain Wise, has returned from Watertown, N.Y., where she went to attend the funeral of her mother.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner, Friday evening, previous to the hop. The color scheme was pink. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad, Mrs. Sabin, of San Francisco, Miss Sabin, Mrs. Townsend, of New York city, Miss Marjorie Wood, Capt. G. L. Townsend and Lieut. H. E. Miner. Mrs. McCormick, wife of Major Loyd S. McCormick, entertained Friday in Washington, D.C., when her guests were Leavenworth friends who are at the Capital.

The U.S.S. Arctura, which has been marooned in the Missouri River, near the post, for the past six weeks, is in a more perilous position than ever. The Arctura had a flotilla of six barges and has lost two of them. The ice has broken about the bend in which she is held, and raised a gorge of over forty feet over the two barges.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Turner has arrived from San Francisco.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 14, 1910.

Pebble Beach Lodge was the scene of much gaiety on Sunday afternoon; several couples went out from the post in motor-cars and on horseback for a hunt breakfast, at which Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson were hosts. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Sharon, Mrs. Merriman, Captain Reed, Lieutenant Olmsmith, Capt. and Miss Creary, Lieutenant Fravo, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieuts. G. C. Lawrance, F. C. Burnett, L. I. Samuelson and James Blyth, from the Department of the Columbia, have been ordered here in time to begin the course at the School of Musketry, Jan. 15. Miss Getty, of San Francisco, is the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Casaday.

Capt. and Miss Creary were hosts at a supper party at their quarters Friday evening, following the hop, when their guests included Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Pickering, and Captain McMaster. The hop Friday evening was a pleasant and successful affair. The last week in January a performance of "Old Maids' Convention" will be given by Mrs. Warner, of Del Monte, for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Mary's Episcopal Church by the Sea, and the rehearsals are claiming much attention from the young people in the post, Pacific Grove and Monterey. Those taking part in the post are Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Kalde, Miss Pickering, Miss Creary, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. W. O. Johnson. The last meeting of the Five Hundred Club was held with Mrs. Wilson on Thursday. A forfeit prize was offered by Mrs. Mason, a cup and saucer, which was won by Miss Creary; the two customary club prizes were won by Mrs. Van Wormer and Mrs. Hall.

Col. and Mrs. Bullard entertained at dinner Wednesday evening for Captains Knudsen and Sargent. A jolly party that spent the earliest part of Monday afternoon gathering mushrooms and the last hours of the evening in Capt. and Mrs. Dolph's cosy dining room, enjoying the same, was made up of Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Sharon, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. In spite of continuous rain on Friday Major W. K. Wright and several other enthusiastic golfers made two rounds of the links in the competition for the Del Monte cup, for which there were seventeen entries, the final round being played next week. Mrs. Creary entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Dr. Mason Tuesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Dolph and Dr. Mason won the honors.

Master Converse Smedberg celebrated his seventh birthday with a supper for eight of his little friends in the garrison Tuesday evening. His guests were Jean Sharon, Mar-

jorie Wright, Henry Ripley, Renwick and Wilcox Melver, Patty Merriman, Renwick Smedberg, and Dorothy Johnson. Over a hundred guests from the garrison and Monterey enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Davis at a tea Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Mrs. Dolph took turns at the punch bowl; Mrs. Brown poured tea. Others assisting were Miss Pickering, Miss Bach, Miss Creary and Mrs. Merriman. The first meeting of the ladies' new bridge club was held at Mrs. Dolph's quarters Tuesday afternoon. The club will meet every two weeks. Mrs. Wilford Twyman gave a children's party in honor of the birthday of her little daughter Katherine last Tuesday afternoon; eleven little folks were present and played games on the lawn among the flowers in the sunshine, an almost daily occurrence in this glorious climate. Those present were Margaret Cassidy, Elizabeth and Isabella Bell, Marie Moorman, Harriet Van Wormer, Grace Wilson, Eleanor Mason, Mabel Simpson, Louise Twyman and Elizabeth Merriman.

#### TENTH INFANTRY SOCIAL NOTES.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 18, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Humber entertained with a theater party on Tuesday night at English's, to witness "The Girl from Rectors"; others present were Capt. J. T. Dean and J. V. Heldt. Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Cron returned on Tuesday from Manistee, Mich., where they spent the holidays with Lieutenant Cron's family. Lieutenant Cron has been on a three months' leave and visited Panama. He is highly enthusiastic over the work that is being done there by the Army Engineer Corps. Chaplain John A. Ferry, who was ordered to Washington several months ago for treatment, with a view to an operation on his knee, which was injured in Alaska, returned for duty on Wednesday. The surgeons decided that an operation would not improve his condition. The Chaplain took a month's leave before returning. Miss Ferry returned with her brother and will remain with him during the winter. Contract Dental Surgeon Ladham left Saturday for Fort Sheridan. He is under orders for the Philippines in about a month.

Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge entertained with a beautiful luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. G. R. Cecil, Mrs. J. B. Schoenfeld, Miss Winona Buck, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. R. C. Caldwell, Miss Blossom Reed, Mrs. H. E. Eames, Mrs. R. C. Humber, Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet, Miss Blackford and Mrs. C. F. Conry. The table was artistically decorated with white carnations. Miss Le Roy Buck returned on Friday from Washington, where she has been for a month visiting her father, Major W. L. Buck, who is sick at the Walter Reed General Hospital. The Major is convalescing rapidly and is expected to return to duty about May 1. Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge left on Saturday for Washington to remain for about six weeks, visiting her father, Mr. W. F. Mattingly.

The enlisted men gave another of their delightful hops on Wednesday night under the auspices of the 10th Infantry band.

Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at breakfast on Sunday morning in honor of Mrs. M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Miss Taylor Coleman.

After thirty years' service 1st Sergt. Robert S. Smith, Co. B, 10th Inf., was placed on the retired list on Friday. He has selected Los Angeles as his future home and left on Saturday for that city.

Through the energy of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames a bridge whist tournament has been inaugurated. Entries will be by couples and between Jan. 24 and March 1, each couple must play every other couple in the tournament, at the homes of the several players. A great deal of interest is being displayed by everybody in the selection of partners, and the tournament will be a great source of enjoyment. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowan entertained with a delightful supper on Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks, Mrs. Arthur Brookes, Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Frances Burlinson and Lieut. C. R. Lewis. Miss Elinor Allen, of Detroit, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil, to remain for about a month. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Humber entertained at supper on Sunday for Capt. J. T. Dean and J. V. Heldt. Mr. B. C. Leonard of Syracuse, N.Y., is spending a few days as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cecil.

In the 10th Infantry Bowling League the band and Co. B are still tied for first place and Cos. G and H for seventh place. During the week Co. B made highest team score, 878. Taylor, of B, made highest individual, 245, and an average of 203. Taylor has bowled in thirty games since the opening of the tournament and has an average of 176 for the season. The following is the standing of the teams with games won, lost and percentage: Co. B, 23, 4, .852; band, 23, 4, .852; Co. F, 15, 9, .625; Co. D, 16, 11, .593; Co. M, 14, 10, .583; Co. I, 12, 12, .500; Co. G, 13, 14, .481; Co. H, 13, 14, .481; Co. E, 12, 15, .444; Co. K, 8, 16, .333; Co. C, 8, 19, .296; Co. A, 7, 17, .292; Co. L, 4, 20, .167.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 15, 1910.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., who it was feared might lose his eyesight with paralysis of the optic nerve, is recovering. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C., passed through El Paso this week on their way to their home from the Philippines. Mrs. Wickham, wife of Capt. F. D. Wickham, 12th Inf., arrived in El Paso on the 15th from the Philippines.

The 19th Infantry is packed up in readiness to leave next week for San Francisco, whence they sail Feb. 4 for the Philippines. The command has been stationed here for the past three years and will be missed by the people of El Paso, for no regiment has been more identified with the interests of the city, both socially and in other ways, than the 19th. The pluck of Bandmaster Oscar Biermann and the members of the band, who have ever been ready to give their kindly services in the city, will be hard to fill.

A farewell ball was given the officers and ladies of the 19th Infantry last week by the members of the Country Club of El Paso. The large ballroom was artistically decorated. The orchestra, the enthusiastic dancers said, "never played better." Punch was served. The grand march was led by Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, followed by the other officers and ladies of the garrison and the members of the club. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Terrell, Misses Louise Kennedy, Margaret Reynolds, Woolsey and Heard, Lieutenants Decker, Taylor, Desobry, Tiltonson and Gutschnoh.

Miss Grace Virginia Logan has returned to her home in El Paso from a visit to Washington, D.C.

#### NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 19, 1910.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers entertained at a large tea, an opening of their new home, which has been effectively renovated and refurbished, and many friends testified their pleasure in welcoming them. Mrs. Rodgers was assisted by her daughter, Miss Julia Rodgers, while Mrs. William W. Phelps and Mrs. W. N. Eldridge served chocolate and punch. On Thursday evening Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Hourigan and Med. Dir. and Mrs. James C. Byrnes. The roller skating on Monday was well attended, and afterward Mrs. Hourigan entertained at a large number of skaters and afternoon tea. On Monday evening Col. and Mrs. James C. Sanford were hosts at a very pleasant bridge party, the players being Capt. and Mrs. Hourigan, Surg. and Mrs. Grove, Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Mrs. Spicer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Paymr. and Mrs. J. R. Sanford, Gen. William E. Ennis, U.S.A., Mrs. Richard Derby, Miss Faith Sanford,



Lieut. F. R. McCrary, U.S.N., Lieut. Rodney H. Smith and F. A. Mountford, U.S.A. Later supper was served. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Phelps entertained at dinner aboard the Reina Mercedes, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hourigan. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Bristol, Surg. and Mrs. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Swan, Mrs. W. N. Eldridge and Mrs. Frederick Paine.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans have returned after a month's leave spent with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robley D. Evans, in Washington. Miss Julia Rodgers has gone to Washington to visit friends. Mrs. Spicer, sister of Mrs. William B. Fletcher, is the guest of Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. Sadler, wife of Lieut. P. H. Sadler, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Brown, probably until the return of the Michigan to the Philadelphia yard. Miss Eleanor Ewing, of Tarrytown, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, at the torpedo station.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 19, 1910.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman entertained most charmingly at a large bridge party. The prizes were beautiful, the first, a large brass candlestick, going to Mrs. Fred L. Perry; the second and third, brass jardinières, to Miss Hall and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley; the consolation to Capt. Harrison Hall. Tea was served by Mrs. Hampton, and ice cream by Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner. Wednesday evening Miss Kimberly entertained two tables of bridge, in honor of Miss Honoria Moorman, of Hampton. Other guests were Miss Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenants Call and Acheson. Friday morning Mrs. George W. Cocheu entertained at a large bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin. The prizes were won by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bettison, Mrs. Hawes and Mrs. Kimberly. Luncheon was served at a most beautifully decorated table, the color scheme being red and green. Mrs. George A. Nugent entertained at bridge and luncheon at the Chamberlin on Thursday morning for Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, of Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. Francis Lincoln and Mrs. Fred L. Perry. Mrs. Lincoln winning the prize.

Saturday morning Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray arrived on the Washington boat. Every officer and soldier was ordered out to meet them, and the band too. Most of the day General Murray spent in inspecting the post. In the afternoon Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained at a tea for the Misses Murray, to which only the young ladies and bachelors officers of the garrison were invited. Mrs. Howell served café frappé and Mrs. Cocheu served chocolate. In the evening Col. Clarence P. Townsley entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Murray; asked to meet them were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Farley, Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Another dinner was given in honor of the Misses Murray by Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Lieutenants Pratt, Jordan and Carpenter. Other guests were Miss Irwin and Miss Newberry, of Washington, and Miss Townsley. This dinner was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Rose. Another dinner, the same evening, was given by Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., for his sister from Washington, Lieut. Louis R. Dice, and Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin. A large reception and dance was given for Gen. and Mrs. Murray Saturday evening in the auditorium of the Artillery School, a most brilliant affair. In the receiving line with Gen. and Mrs. Murray were Misses Hayden, Davis, Howell and Rorebeck. Each carried a large bunch of American Beauties. Dancing was indulged in until midnight. Supper was served at small tables.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams entertained at a beautiful luncheon in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Murray. Other guests were Col. C. P. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Laura de R. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Major and Mrs. Davis entertained at luncheon on Sunday for Capt. Percy P. Bishop and Capt. Robert D. Callan. With the Murray party from Washington were Miss Carroll Newberry, Miss Annie Irwin, Capt. Percy P. Bishop and Capt. Robert E. Callan. Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin and Miss Gilmore came down at the same time. They all returned to Washington Sunday evening.

Captain Abbott entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of Miss Helen Crosby, of Norfolk. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hase and Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu. Last Monday Capt. and Mrs. Howell entertained two tables of bridge. Their guests were Mrs. Wertheimer, Miss Roland, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Captain Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu. Tuesday evening Mrs. Cocheu entertained two tables of bridge, and Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Howell entertained at bridge for Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin in honor of Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brigham. Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy leave Sunday night for a week's visit in Washington. On their return Miss Ruth Tisdale, of San Francisco, will be their guest. Capt. and Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins returned Sunday. Monday evening Capt. John H. Allen entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin, in honor of Miss Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Miss Nicholls and Captain Nicholls. Mr. Cleve Hansen, here for examination for entering the Army, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Crawford.

Mr. Jack Jewett is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Major I. N. Lewis has returned from New York. General Carleton is back to spend the winter at the Chamberlin. Miss Cochran, who has been the guest of her uncle, Lieut. C. E. T. Lull, left this morning for her home in Chester, Pa. Col. Robert H. Patterson, in command at Fort Banks, Mass., is the guest of Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden. Last Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Walker C. Baker entertained at bridge, in honor of Colonel Patterson. The prizes were won by Captain Lincoln and Lieutenant Jordan. Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Julius C. Peterson entertained two tables of bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Ohnstad.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 18, 1910.

Captain Short came near being very badly hurt in the school riding hall last week. He was riding a vicious horse, which refused the hurdles, threw up its head and hit Captain Short in the chin, knocking him unconscious. In falling to the ground he dislocated his shoulder blade.

Monday night of last week the skating rink was very well attended and the Artillery band played popular music. Later a delicious supper was served at the Officers' Club. Tuesday the card club met at Mrs. Sparks', Mrs. Guilfoyle won the first prize and Mrs. Hoyle the second. That night Mrs. Sloan gave a delightful dinner in honor of the bridal couples, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Downer and Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. The table was most attractive in decorations of pink.

There was a splendid moving picture show in the gymnasium Tuesday night. The pictures are very popular among the enlisted men, and the building is always crowded.

Wednesday night the bridge club met at Colonel Hoyle's quarters. The prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Captain Kilbreth. The 7th Cavalry band gave a very good concert in the gymnasium Wednesday night. The program was well arranged, and the classical music was greatly enjoyed. The two last numbers with the band and trumpet corps were splendid, and the pieces played by Sergeant Fleck were especially enjoyed.

Thursday night Mrs. Hoyle gave an informal dinner for Capt. J. P. Robinson, C.A.C. Mrs. Shannon gave a card party for her guest, Capt. J. P. Robinson, and about twenty others. The prizes went to Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Reed and Captain Robinson. A delicious supper was served. Friday there was a small but very enjoyable hop. The Artillery band furnished exceptionally good music. Lieutenant Elliott gave a Welsh rabbit supper after the hop, and Miss Hoyle

also gave a supper. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Snow gave a lovely card party, heartily being the game, in honor of the brides. There were sixteen guests; Mrs. H. E. De R. Hoyle won first prize, Mrs. Schenck second and Mrs. Hoyle third. Saturday night there was a large crowd in the gymnasium to see Durno, the prestidigitator, and his assistant, Frank Sherman. They were both splendid and the show was greatly enjoyed.

Pending the almost assured passing of the Army Appropriation bill, in which is included a large amount for maneuvers this year, the Secretary of War has issued orders for instruction and maneuvers, and the largest encampment will be at Fort Riley, owing to the magnificent accommodations and tremendous extent of land on the reservation. The encampment will probably be on Pawnee Flats, as it has always been in the past. Contracts have already been given for a large storehouse of galvanized iron to be built near the railroad on the flats.

General Knight arrived Thursday from Fort Leavenworth, and was the guest of Colonel Ward for two days. General Knight's visit to the post is for the purpose of investigating conditions of the schools. He returns to Washington next week.

#### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Miss Esther and Miss Lois, left here on Dec. 23 for their new station, with deep regret, as they had many friends here and in New Orleans. Their orders have since been changed and instead of going to Fort Casey, Colonel Foote goes to Fort Stevens in command of the district.

On Christmas day Major and Mrs. F. M. Usher invited the officers and ladies of the garrison to their quarters to partake of delicious egg-nog. Miss Vanda Odynski, of San Antonio, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Usher during the holidays. They entertained with a "lucky party" one evening of her stay. Mr. John Peck, of West Haverstraw, N.Y., joined Mrs. Peck for the holidays. Mrs. Peck is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Hanna. Mrs. Peck entertained Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Miss Scott at a box party to see Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Vasta Herne". On Christmas evening Capt. and Mrs. Merriam gave a Welsh rabbit party for Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Scott, Miss Brown and Miss Borge, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. C. L. Williams, with her two children and her sister, Miss Moore, arrived Christmas eve from New York. Lieutenant Lounstol spent a short Christmas leave with his parents. On the Tuesday following Christmas, Capt. H. C. Merriam left for Fort McHenry on duty. Before returning he spent several days with his parents, Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam, in Washington.

Capt. A. F. Casad, of the Ordnance, is in the district making an inspection. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Lawerson, the district ordnance officer, on his trip to Fort St. Philip. Last Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Merriam, Lieutenants Lounstol and Lawerson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Miss Scott attended the ball at the French Opera House, given by the "Kreye of Nereus." This is one of the first balls of the carnival season. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, 4th Cav., were visitors on the post. They were spending a Christmas leave in New Orleans. Another visitor was Lieut. E. C. Ecker, retired, of Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained Mrs. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Miss Scott at luncheon on Thursday at the Pickwick Club in New Orleans. A number of hunting parties have found great sport down around Forts Jackson and St. Philip. A number of deer and a quantity of ducks were brought back. Mrs. Owens, of New Orleans, sister of Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, 27th Inf., was the guest at luncheon of Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin L. Hunsaker, 9th Cav., have taken a house at 1404 Meringo street, New Orleans. Lieutenant Hunsaker is the new recruiting officer. Capt. and Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, O.E., are boarding at 7004 St. Charles avenue.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 18, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth were hosts at a theater party Wednesday afternoon for Col. and Miss Mansfield and Capt. and Mrs. Harris. After the play the party dined at the Sinton. Major G. B. Duncan returned on Monday from Lexington, where he was called suddenly at the death of a niece. Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller have had as their guest, during the week, their cousin, Miss Ernest. A good program was rendered by the band in the post gymnasium on Monday evening, the 17th.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club, recently organized, was at Mrs. Wright's week before last, finished at Fort McPherson, Ga., on May 9 to 15, inclusive, 1910, a camp of instruction for infantry officers, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on same date, a camp for the instruction of cavalry officers. All infantry and cavalry officers, line and staff, of the National Guard of Georgia, unless otherwise directed, will report to the commanding officers of Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe, respectively, on May 9, 1910, uniformed and equipped for field service. Transportation and other items as authorized for officers of like grade and rank of the Regular Army will be paid to officers attending the camp. Requests for transportation will be sent direct to the Quartermaster General of Georgia, who will arrange for the transportation of officers to camp and return to home station. Per diem will be paid by the State Disbursing Officer on muster the last day in camp.

Major F. W. Ward, 9th N.Y., has been appointed president of the G.O.M., to try Pvt. William H. Doche, Jr., 1st Battery, on a charge of disobedience of orders. Major W. I. Washburn, 1st Brigade Staff, will be judge advocate.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., began his inspection of the Washington National Guard on Jan. 12, with the 1st Inf., at Oret. The inspections will be concluded on Feb. 12 at Lincoln. Capt. Maurice Thompson, upon his own request, is relieved from duty as A.A.G. and placed on waiting orders, and Capt. Cal Welbon, C.A.R.C., is detailed as A.A.G. from Jan. 1, 1910.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, will be unable to review the 47th Regiment on Feb. 4 as planned, and the command will be reviewed on Thursday night, Feb. 10, by Major General Roe.

From a reliable source we learn that there is no truth in the sensational reports to the effect that the officers of the 13th N.Y. were in a panic at having to give up an extra night's week for instruction in coast artillery work by an officer of the Regular Army, and that wholesale resignations would likely be the result. The extra duty may be a little inconvenient at times to some officers, but talk of the regiments being depleted of commissioned officers on this account is nonsense. If there are any officers who feel that they will be unable to meet the demands of the new serious business of being an officer of the National Guard it would, of course, be better for them to promptly resign, but we believe that there are not more than one or two in the regiment at most who are playing soldiering to the real thing. The National Guard, under the new Militia Law, is now subject to be ordered at any time into the Service of the United States at the discretion of the President, and to any part of the world. Congress, through the various adjutants general, was informed that this was what the National Guard desired, and now that the proper laws are in force, every member of the force should realize the necessity of fitting himself to meet the demands of the reserve Regular Army, which he now belongs to. If officers were not satisfied to meet the new conditions they should have sent protests to Congress.

Officers of the 14th N.Y., with women guests, will enjoy a breakfast dinner and vaudeville entertainment at the armory on the night of Jan. 29. Colonel Foote and his officers believe that the women folks can appreciate a breakfast dinner just as much as the men, and are even better judges as

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Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Male Lambert.

#### DIED.

COLE.—Died at Danville, Va., Jan. 8, 1910, Dr. H. W. Cole, father of P.A. Surg. H. W. Cole, jr., U.S.N.

CUNNINGHAM.—Died on the Asiatic Station, Jan. 15, 1910, Master-at-Arms John Lawrence Cunningham, U.S.N.

THOMPSON.—Died at Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I., Katherine Clyde, wife of Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts, at the age of twenty-nine years and six months. Death caused by nervous prostration due to excessive mental and physical distress and fright. She gave her life for love of her husband.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT, NEW YORK.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, in his annual report for 1909, states the present condition of the military service of this state, both as to the National Guard or Organized Militia and the naval militia, was never exceeded as to strength, equipment, discipline, general efficiency and realization of patriotic purpose. He notes a gratifying increase in interest as to attendance and the absentee percentage which was 4.21 in 1905 was reduced in 1909 to 1.93. General Henry's report deals with many important subjects concerning the military service, and the following are extracts from it.

The authorized maximum strength of the National Guard is 18,000 men. The active strength on Sept. 30, 1909, was 16,291, an increase of 901. In view of the possibility that the maximum may be exceeded it is recommended that the permissive authority given the commander-in-chief in the militia law to fix a maximum strength for organizations in time of peace be exercised; Coast Artillery and Engineer companies to be limited to seventy-six or eighty-four enlisted men.

It appears to this department that an increased efficiency would be secured by the limitation of the term of enlistment to three years with permissive authority to re-enlist for not less than two years. Every enlisted man should, upon the completion of his term, receive proper discharge, and if it is his desire to re-enlist, if found physically fit, should be re-enlisted for a term of no less than two years. No service should be allowed to continue indefinitely.

The present strength of the Infantry is out of proportion to that of the other arms of the Service, particularly with respect to the Field Artillery and Cavalry. Applications have been received for the formation of two troops of Cavalry and also for permission to organize a battery of Field Artillery. Favorable action has been denied on account of the additional expense to arm and equip and support such organizations.

General Henry recommends that all recruits of one year be ordered to Peekskill camp annually. He commends the work of the Coast Artillery, and states that steps have been taken to supply the armories with the necessary mechanical equipment.

The Adjutant General, referring to the selection of officers, advises that an annual examination be held for captains and lieutenants, and that vacancies be filled from those placed on an eligible list, the selections being made by the superior commanding officer. The establishment of a fixed clothing allowance has proved satisfactory in every respect.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Despite the torn-up condition of its armory, due to extensive alterations going on, the 7th N.Y., under Col. Daniel Appleton, on the night of Jan. 19, fully adapting itself to the unfavorable conditions, was not in the least worried and put up one of the best, if not the best, inspections in its history. Everything was practically in perfect condition, and the equipments were so thoroughly cleaned that they bore no trace of the hard service in the Massachusetts maneuvers last summer. Capt. R. F. Walton, U.S.A., was in charge for the War Department, and the state officers present were Lieut. Cols. B. McAlpin, George A. Wingate, J. N. Stearns, Jr., and Capt. C. Vanderbilt. There were 889 officers and men present and eleven men absent. The present among the several units were: F and S, 17; N.C.S., 11; band, 24; Co. A, 63; B, 72; C, 85; D, 74; E, 86; F, 81; G, 73; H, 80; I, 76; K, 102, and L, 45—total, 889. The absentees were: Co. A, 1; B, 2; D, 2; E, 2; and G, H, I and K, one each.

An important order from the War Department, relating to the instruction of officers of the National Guard, will be found on page 595 of this issue.

For the purpose of a more thorough instruction of the officers of the National Guard of Georgia there will be established at Fort McPherson, Ga., on May 9 to 15, inclusive, 1910, a camp of instruction for infantry officers, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on same date, a camp for the instruction of cavalry officers. All infantry and cavalry officers, line and staff, of the National Guard of Georgia, unless otherwise directed, will report to the commanding officers of Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe, respectively, on May 9, 1910, uniformed and equipped for field service. Transportation and other items as authorized for officers of like grade and rank of the Regular Army will be paid to officers attending the camp. Requests for transportation will be sent direct to the Quartermaster General of Georgia, who will arrange for the transportation of officers to camp and return to home station. Per diem will be paid by the State Disbursing Officer on muster the last day in camp.

Major F. W. Ward, 9th N.Y., has been appointed president of the G.O.M., to try Pvt. William H. Doche, Jr., 1st Battery, on a charge of disobedience of orders. Major W. I. Washburn, 1st Brigade Staff, will be judge advocate.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., began his inspection of the Washington National Guard on Jan. 12, with the 1st Inf., at Oret. The inspections will be concluded on Feb. 12 at Lincoln. Capt. Maurice Thompson, upon his own request, is relieved from duty as A.A.G. and placed on waiting orders, and Capt. Cal Welbon, C.A.R.C., is detailed as A.A.G. from Jan. 1, 1910.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, will be unable to review the 47th Regiment on Feb. 4 as planned, and the command will be reviewed on Thursday night, Feb. 10, by Major General Roe.

From a reliable source we learn that there is no truth in the sensational reports to the effect that the officers of the 13th N.Y. were in a panic at having to give up an extra night's week for instruction in coast artillery work by an officer of the Regular Army, and that wholesale resignations would likely be the result. The extra duty may be a little inconvenient at times to some officers, but talk of the regiments being depleted of commissioned officers on this account is nonsense. If there are any officers who feel that they will be unable to meet the demands of the new serious business of being an officer of the National Guard it would, of course, be better for them to promptly resign, but we believe that there are not more than one or two in the regiment at most who are playing soldiering to the real thing. The National Guard, under the new Militia Law, is now subject to be ordered at any time into the Service of the United States at the discretion of the President, and to any part of the world. Congress, through the various adjutants general, was informed that this was what the National Guard desired, and now that the proper laws are in force, every member of the force should realize the necessity of fitting himself to meet the demands of the reserve Regular Army, which he now belongs to. If officers were not satisfied to meet the new conditions they should have sent protests to Congress.

Officers of the 14th N.Y., with women guests, will enjoy a breakfast dinner and vaudeville entertainment at the armory on the night of Jan. 29. Colonel Foote and his officers believe that the women folks can appreciate a breakfast dinner just as much as the men, and are even better judges as

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to the quality and cooking. The Colonel says the presence of woman adds a tone to the event, not obtainable without them.

Major Arthur W. Little, 1st Brigade Staff, N.Y., who was recently appointed inspector with rank of major from aid, has been commissioned and entered upon his new duties this week. He first joined the Guard as a member of the 7th in 1891.

Pvt. Joseph Reed, of Co. K, 69th N.Y., has been elected second lieutenant.

Gen. David E. Anstett, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will review the 13th Regiment on the night of Tuesday, Feb. 1. The regiment will not have the services of Drum Major Wahler, of the 47th Regiment, as was expected, because the latter command did not want to lose him and increased his salary.

Lieut. Edward H. Barnum, assistant I.S.A.P., 23d N.Y., has been retired after over twenty-five years of service. Lieutenant Barnum was one of the officers of the staff of former Col. William A. Stokes, who resigned upon request of Col. H. Norton, Colonel Stokes's successor. Lieutenant Barnum when he found his resignation had been forwarded to Albany, asked Colonel Norton to recall it. The Colonel declined to do so, whereupon Lieutenant Barnum insisted that he could not be forced out of the regiment. The case was referred to the Judge Advocate General, Lieut. Col. W. V. Ladd, and the order announcing Lieutenant Barnum's retirement from the Service was the result.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has bestowed brevets, for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years, on the following officers: Lieut. Col. Chauncey Pratt Williams (brevet colonel), adjutant general's department, brigadier general, by brevet; Col. James Westcott Lester, 2d Inf., brigadier general, by brevet; Lieut. Col. Solomon Ephraim Japha, O.A.C., colonel by brevet; Major William Henry Linson, 71st Inf., lieutenant colonel, by brevet; Major Sydney Grant, O.A.C., lieutenant colonel, by brevet; 1st Lieut. James Rutherford Stewart, 7th Inf., captain, by brevet.

Pvt. William Van Antwerp Mulholland, Co. I, 7th N.Y., has been made second lieutenant by brevet for faithful service of more than twenty-five years and retired.

Major David Wilson, commanding the battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., who reviewed the 3d Battery recently, has sent the following letter to Captain Matlock: "I desire to express my appreciation of the splendid work of your battery as evidenced by the review tendered me on the 6th inst. The ceremony was conducted in accordance with the regulations and with a spirit and snap that was soldierly. The battery drill following was excellent, and the rough riding was a splendid exhibition of horsemanship. Let me again compliment you and your men on the excellent work done and the general efficiency and appearance of the entire battery."

"Why are all the appointments belonging to the military of Virginia given to the Second Congressional District?" says the Fauquier (Va.) Democrat. "They are as follows: Brigadier general, colonel of 4th Regiment and assistant adjutant general. All the above officers are elected by regimental and company officers except the assistant adjutant general, who is appointed to office by the general. The above officers should be Second District's portion, but Governor Mann appoints Colonel Sale adjutant general from Norfolk, and Mr. Bargeant and Mr. Hough on his staff from Norfolk, which practically gives all of the prominent military positions to Norfolk and the Second District, ignoring the balance of the state except Richmond, which has the assistant inspector general. Yet, the whole state is taxed for the support of the military, and everything is given to the Second District—completely ignoring the balance of the military in the state. Why is this, and what has caused it?"

Battery C, 1st Battn. of Field Art., of Virginia, or "Grimes's battery," is a famous artillery organization of Portsmouth, 100 years old, and is the oldest artillery organization in the state of Virginia. Grimes's battery was organized in the year 1810, and is well known in the records of the Government and War Department and outside the state of Virginia. Battery C has in the last five years, in conformity with the new militia law, made rapid strides to make itself an organization worthy of its predecessors. Three years ago it had only a few men who could be depended upon, and four obsolete muzzle-loading rifles. At present it has forty-eight men, thirty of whom are ready for duty at all times. This battery consists of four three-inch breech-loading field pieces, eight caissons, one battery wagon and one store wagon, with the personal equipment and harness for 108 horses and 133 men. The officers of the battery are: Captain, Harry M. Brinkley; first lieutenants, J. Lewis Thomas and Lewis W. Thoman; second lieutenants, J. Warren Thompson and I. Lindsay Lease. The battery should be provided by the state, or the city, with a proper armory, its present quarters being wholly unsuitable for a military command.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, U.S.A., who has made the annual inspections of the 1st Battalion of Virginia Field Artillery, in a report shows that all of the three batteries are in excellent condition. The battalion is composed of Battery A, of Richmond, Capt. W. M. Myers; Battery B, of Norfolk, Capt. Branch Johnson, and Battery C, of Portsmouth, Capt. H. H. Brinkley.

The annual inspection of the Massachusetts Militia by officers assigned by the War Department will commence on Jan. 17 and be continued until all the organization has been thoroughly inspected. The officers detailed are Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., who will take the cavalry and the various headquarters and departments; Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, will take the ambulance and the medical department; Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will take his branch of the service; Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, 3d F.A., will inspect the batteries; Major Thomas Ridgway, O.A.C., will inspect his branch; Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., will take the 2d Infantry; Capt. Howard O. Price, 5th Inf., the 5th Infantry; Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., the 6th Infantry; Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., the 8th Infantry, and Capt. Robert H. Allen the 9th Infantry and the two corps of cadets.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, has issued instructions for subsisting troops on active service, instructions for the safe-keeping and preservation of supplies, and the organization of the state force to conform to the Federal Militia Law is also announced. This includes the usual staff departments, a company of coast artillery, and two regiments of infantry.

The initial meeting and dinner of the Officers' Dinner Club, 2d Brigade, N.Y., of Brooklyn, on Jan. 8, about eighty officers being present out of the 200 eligible for membership, was a complete success. Major Clarence W. Smith, commissary, of the 2d Brigade, on the staff of Gen. John G. Eddy, planned the scheme, and acted as a committee of one in making arrangements for the dinner and did all the work. He was warmly congratulated on the result of his efforts. The event was held at the Union League Club. Souvenirs, in the shape of burned leather cigar cases, on which were printed the menu, were presented to each attendant. An officer of each organization was represented at each table, with a member of the 2d Brigade staff in charge of the table. A pleasing program of vocal and instrumental music was rendered under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Smith. There were no set speeches, but remarks of appreciation of the occasion, however, were made by Gen. John G. Eddy, who acted as toastmaster, and other officers.

A review of the 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., of Philadelphia, will be held on Jan. 28, to be followed by a reception and dancing. Colonel Good will parade the regiment in its distinctive full-dress uniform, and Brigadier General Bowman will be the reviewing officer.

A circular giving full information of the work done in small arms practice by the members of the Maryland National Guard during the season just passed was issued from the office of the Adjutant General, John DeP. Douw, on the staff of the general commanding. The 1st Brigade stands at the head of those who have qualified as expert riflemen in the course prescribed for the U.S. Army. The 1st Regiment holds the highest figure of merit for regiments—86.09. The 5th Regiment has 82.88, and the fourth 81.39. The following companies

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have a record of qualification of 100 per cent. of their average attendance at drills: A, D and M, of the 1st; B, of the 4th; F and M, of the 5th. Sergt. R. A. Helmrich, of Co. B, 4th Regt., stands at the head of the experts. His figure of merit was 425. Capt. E. A. Smith, of the Medical Department, obtained the highest figure with the revolver—439. The total number of experts during the season was 230, of sharpshooters 26, and of marksmen 1,062. The average was slightly below that of the season of 1908.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., is designated to visit the armory of the 2d Regiment of Infantry of New Jersey, at Trenton, N.J., once each month or more often if desirable, commencing Jan. 14, 1910, for the purpose of lecturing on military subjects and giving theoretical and practical instruction to that regiment.

## 1ST BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. J. F. O'RYAN.

War balloons, aeroplanes and airships, which may some time strive to wipe the city of New York off the map, will have no show while the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., is in the field, for during sub-caliber firing at the armory, on the night of Jan. 15, incident to the review by Governor Hughes, the skilled marksmen of the battery, under the direction of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, threw a torrent of shot so effectively on the three balloons and the other aerial engines of war sailing along just below the mountain top, shown in the background of the target, that they were all blown to pieces in short order. Not satisfied with their complete annihilation of the aerial fleet, the four guns of the battery hammered away at some fortifications among the hills on the picturesque target with such unerring aim that the plaster of paris, of which the fortifications were constructed, was soon reduced to dust, while a moving body of mounted troops was swept out of existence. The firing was all done from the U.S. field pieces, with sub-caliber tubes inserted in the bore, 30 caliber, steel-jacketed bullets being used, while the range was worked out and given the gunners, and sights adjusted just as would be done in real action. After the exhibition of direct fire an exhibition of indirect fire was given, and the Governor, who had not before witnessed such an illustration of firing, was highly interested as well as pleased, and he was very enthusiastic about the excellence of the exhibition.

The Governor, accompanied by eleven of his detailed aids, witnessed a review of the battery dismounted, at the conclusion of which 1st Sergt. John G. Jansen was ordered to the front and center, and Captain O'Ryan publicly praised the record of the Sergeant as a faithful and ideal soldier and a valuable man of the battery, of more than twenty-five years' service. As a token of esteem from the battery Captain O'Ryan asked the Governor to present the Sergeant with a diamond ring and a gold watch fob, and the Governor cheerfully complied, adding some words of praise. Sergt. S. W. Gaylor, jr., and Pvt. H. Rottger, jr., for performing 100 per cent. of duty for five years, were also ordered to the front and presented with medals, and were praised for their faithful service. There was a finely executed mounted platoon music drill, circles and wheels in single and double section columns, gate post driving and other evolutions at trot and gallop, 2d Lieut. James H. Kenyon commanding, and rough riding, 1st Lieut. Frank B. Barrett commanding. There were also exhibited in the ring some of the horses of the battery, among them Lieutenant Barrett's charger, "Artillery," which won the blue ribbon in the international charger class at the recent horse show from the English and American cavalry officers. Among the special guests present, beside the reviewing party, were: Gen. David E. Anstett and W. A. Stokes, Lieut. Col. L. D. Conley, Lieut. G. E. Laing and B. G. Wager, N.G.N.Y., Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., and Judges Hall, Brady and Hendricks. All the visiting officers expressed themselves as highly impressed with the display.

## NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Sadler, of New Jersey, in his annual report for 1909, announces that the actual strength of the entire military and naval establishment on Sept. 30 last was 391 officers and 4,385 enlisted men. The National Guard numbered 4,398 officers and men, and the naval militia 378.

The annual inspection for the War Department was made by Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, 29th Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., who were detailed from the several arms of the Regular Service, and also by Lieut. Col. Oscar H. Condit and Lieut. Col. Robert L. Patterson, A.I.G., of this state. "A careful analysis of the reports of these officers, marked 'confidential,'" says General Sadler, "shows that a very creditable state of discipline prevails throughout the Guard, but it cannot be doubted that the discipline and efficiency of the troops would be improved if the recruits were more carefully selected and more carefully and thoroughly instructed in the 'School of the Soldier,' including guard and sentinel duty and military courtesies. 'The lack of instruction in interior economy of the company, and the absence of uniformity in the books and records, as used in the Regular Service, are the subjects of criticism. This department has applied to the War Department for a set of books, records and forms that would be issued to regimental headquarters and a company of infantry going into the field for active service, with a view to issuing such of these books, records and forms as may be applicable to the Organized Militia of this state."

Comment was made on the manner of selecting non-commissioned officers, and of the want of care in their thorough instruction. It is pointed out that the non-commissioned officer occupies a most important position and plays an essential part in the success or failure of a command, and experience has shown that the efficiency, discipline and reputation of a command depend very largely upon their selection and instruction."

General Sadler recommends the purchase of a suitable tract of rolling country for a maneuver camp, and that the complete field equipment of each organization be kept in the armories, instead of being stored at Trenton, many miles away. He also recommends that enlisted men be paid for attendance at drills.

During the past year 912 enlisted men were dropped from the rolls for various reasons. "This great loss," says the General, "is out of proportion with the loss by expiration of service, and it is thought that something should be done to arouse the interest of desirable men to continue in the Service, and to offer an inducement for a larger attendance at drills."

General Sadler also says: "It is not conducive to good health to require the men of the several organizations to go to Sea Girt and use the blankets of the organizations whom they relieve. These blankets, although in good condition when issued by the Quartermaster General, are, from the reports of the Surgeon General, unsanitary, by reason of the carelessness of those to whom they are issued."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

X. MED. RES. C. asks: With a fixed salary and no chance for promotion, it is time to inquire whether a lieutenant with an increasing family might not reasonably expect a corresponding increase in pay. Answer: We know of no nation which considers it the duty of the state to raise the pay of its officers to help provide for the "family sunbeams," which, according to general experience, increase in inverse ratio to one's income. France, viewing with alarm her declining birth-rate, in the interest of her national self-preservation pays a bonus or subsidy to the family according to its size, but this is not limited to those in the public service. Is there really no chance for promotion? Sec. 8, of the Medical Department, Act of April 23, 1908, provides, in part, "that officers of the Medical Reserve Corps who apply for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army may be placed on active duty and ordered to the Army Medical School for instruction and further examination to determine their fitness for commission in the Medical Corps."

J. H. W. asks: Deserted from the Army five years ago and have been resident in the United States since. How shall I gain immunity from arrest? Answer: "When a deserter surrenders or is delivered at a military post, the post commander will cause immediate inquiry to be made in regard to dates of enlistment and desertion, and if these indicate that trial is barred by law, and the deserter claims to have been within the limits of the United States during two years of his absence in desertion, and there is no attainable evidence in disproof thereof, will require him to file an affidavit asserting his claim, will immediately set him at liberty, with instructions to apply by letter to The Adjutant General of the Army for a 'deserter's release,' and will then report his action to The Adjutant General, transmitting with the report the affidavit above mentioned." This is the language of Par. 124, A.R. It is to be noted, however, that the statute of limitations does not apply until two years after the termination of the period for which the soldier had enlisted prior to desertion.

W. K. O. asks: Who is captain of Battery C, 5th Field Artillery? Answer: Capt. Alfred A. Starbird.

M. C. B. asks: Is a retired enlisted man entitled to a pension for service during the Civil War? Answer: You cannot draw active or retired Service pay and pension at the same time.

R. A. F.—If you pass your Civil Service examination for the Government Printing Office, you would not be granted a discharge from the Army "by favor," or for convenience, but would have to purchase your discharge. See answer to T. F.

T. P.—The price of purchase of discharge consists of the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the U.S. in all cases, and in addition thereto the following: After one year's service, \$120; two years, \$100; three years, \$90; four years, \$85; five years, \$80; six years, \$65; seven years, \$60; eight years, \$55; nine years, \$40; ten years, \$35; eleven years, \$30. Service in the Regular Army only will be considered, and such service is not required to be continuous in determining the purchase price of discharge. For full particulars see G.O. 13, 1909.

J. asks: Has the Ordnance Department any fixed policy in regard to the length of time an ordnance sergeant is kept at one post? Answer: There is no rule about it. From four to six years at a post is about the period.

D. J. K. asks: Can a man who has served four years in the Navy and enlists in the Army wear a Service stripe showing his four years' service? Answer: No; a Navy service stripe is not a part of the Army uniform.

J. R. asks: Will the 11th Infantry go to Nebraska, or elsewhere, this year? Answer: No.

J. R. C.—For appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps, you are about halfway down the list of eligibles. No vacancies at present.

E. H. C.—Regarding the Army Service Corps and appointments thereto, address the Adjutant or the Quartermaster, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. There is a detachment, U.S. Army Service Corps, on duty at the Military Academy.

W. C. S. asks: How and where can I make application to join the National Rifle Association? Answer: Address Secretary, National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D.C.

SPRINGFIELD asks: What is the number of the latest G.O., W.D., prescribing rules for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of non-commissioned staff officer? Answer: G.O. 43, W.D., 1909.

UNREST asks: Does the proposed Elimination bill contemplate the elimination of an officer solely on the ground that he fails to reach a certain grade by a certain age? Answer: No. See our issue of April 10, 1909, page 908, for full text of S. 1018, the measure referred to.

SEMPER IDEM asks: (1) I arrived in the United States in May, 1905, and enlisted in the Army in October, 1908; at that time I was under age, but told the enlisting officer I was twenty-two, my "first papers" being also filled out that way. Thinking my birth and other particulars would be looked up I gave my place of birth as Bristol, Eng., whereas I was born in Cheadle, England. Would this be looked up if I took a Civil Service examination? (2) Could I go up for examination at the date of my discharge in 1911, or would I have to wait a year for final papers? Answer: (1) If your discharge papers are satisfactory, there would hardly be any further inquiry made. (2) Address U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for general circular of information as to examinations.

TROOP C asks: I am a Russian by birth and have served one enlistment in the U.S. Army. If I return to Russia, or if I am on furlough in that country from this Army, can I be forced to serve in the Russian army? Answer: If you have not performed your military obligation to your fatherland, there is nothing to prevent the Russian military authorities compelling such service of you.

F. H. W.—Address the commandant, West Point, for circular giving full information as to appointments to the Military Academy.

I DUNNO asks: How many sergeants major, both senior and junior, Coast Artillery Corps, are reported on their semi-annual reports as being "stenographers"? Answer: The exact number is not known, but it is small.

M. E. D. asks: A man re-enlisted June 30, 1909, was assigned to the O.A.C., and in August, 1909, was transferred to the Hospital Corps, drawing clothing to the value of \$7.63. As he enlisted on June 30, 1909, I say he is entitled to the initial allowance at that time in force (\$87.08), and in case of transfer to another organization within the first six months



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(as is the case, in our argument), the clerk in computing his clothing should give him both the monthly and daily share of the initial allowance of 1908 (\$87.08), and not the monthly and daily share of the present initial allowance (\$80.09), in force since July 1, 1909. The company clerk says, No; I say, Yes, as he enlisted before the present clothing order was issued, consequently he is entitled to the old initial allowance of July 1, 1908. Which is right? Answer: On re-enlistment June 30, 1909, entitled to the initial clothing allowance then in force, namely, \$87.08, and to the semi-annual allowance at the rate fixed by G.O. 108, of 1908, for one day, and from July 1, 1909, to the semi-annual allowance as established in G.O. 124, of 1909. Date of transfer not given, so amount of clothing allowance due him cannot be stated.

FAITHFUL READER asks: What are the names of the sergeants, Hospital Corps, that are to be examined in the Department of the Lakes for position of sergeant, first class? Am I on that list? Answer: You are on the list. One hundred and five sergeants are taking the examination in the United States. The number in the Philippines Division is not known.

A. S.—See answer to Faithful Reader. There are about twenty vacancies.

VETERINARIAN.—As to what per cent. of credits certain veterinarians received in their examination for admission to the Service, it is a rule of the War Department not to answer a question from one man about another. We suggest that you address the question, through military channels, to the A.G.O., Washington, D.C. The dates of rank as published in our recent table agrees with the Army list.

J. W. W. asks: (1) How will the detachments of the different Service schools be armed, if at all? (2) Are the members of the detachments referred to barred from qualification as expert riflemen, etc., and would they draw pay as such if allowed to qualify? (Service Schools G.O., W.D., No. 118, 1909.) Answer: We believe this has not been decided. Apply through military channels.

INQUIRER asks: How many sets of examination papers for post commissary sergeant, U.S.A., were sent out from the Adjutant General's Office, for examination Feb. 1, 1910? Answer: The only way to get this information is to ask the A.G.O., through military channels.

A. J. A. asks: When will I be detailed for foreign service? How long in advance will I be informed of selection for such service? Answer: You have had two years' Philippine Service, and have not applied to be sent to the islands. It is hard to say when you will be sent. A fair guess would be in one year—perhaps eight months.

FORT McHENRY asks: I qualified as sharpshooter April 11, 1907, while serving in the 15th Infantry. I was discharged March 23, 1908, expiration of service; re-enlisted April 2, 1908, for O.A.C., and received pay as sharpshooter until Dec. 31, 1908; qualified as first class gunner May 17, 1909. I had no opportunity to requalify as sharpshooter during 1908, nor opportunity to qualify as gunner. Am I entitled to pay as sharpshooter from Jan. 1, 1909, to May 17, 1909? Answer: No.

## AS TO ENLISTMENT PERIOD.

J. P. H. asks: Enlisted in Marine Corps Oct. 26, 1903; discharged Oct. 26, 1907; enlisted in Coast Artillery Corps, Jan. 25, 1908. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay (third enlistment period), on Jan. 26, 1910? Answer: No; you remain in second period until end of current enlistment.

P. H. asks: Enlisted March 15, 1904, discharged March 14, 1907; re-entered the Service Jan. 5, 1910. What enlistment period am I in? Answer: Second.

E. W. M. asks: Enlisted March 14, 1899, discharged March 13, 1902; re-enlisted Oct. 22, 1902; discharged Jan. 7, 1905, for the convenience of the Government; re-enlisted Jan. 8, 1905, discharged Jan. 7, 1908, and re-enlisted the following day, which places me at the present time on the beginning of my eighth year continuous service. Since the passage of the pay bill, on May 11, 1908, I have been carried on pay rolls as "Old pay governs sixth year." Is this correct, and, if so, why? What should my present pay be? Answer: You were serving in the sixth year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and are in your second enlistment period, but as the old rate of pay for private, first class, Hospital Corps, sixth year, is greater than the new rate for second enlistment period, you have been paid correctly under the old rate for sixth year, and will continue so during present enlistment if remaining a private, or private, first class, Hospital Corps. Pay should be now \$23, with foreign service increase, \$4.60—total, \$27.60 per month.

H. S. 17TH INF. asks: Enlisted July 12, 1898, discharged April 19, 1899, per G.O. No. 40, A.G.O.; re-enlisted April 20, 1899, discharged April, 1902; re-enlisted Aug. 29, 1904, discharged Oct. 16, 1905, convenience of Government; re-enlisted Oct. 17, 1905, discharged Oct. 16, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1909. Am carried in third enlistment period; pay, \$21. Is this correct? Answer: The third enlistment period is correct.

G. M. T. asks: Enlisted Feb. 6, 1906; served two years, twenty-one days; discharged for convenience of Government, Feb. 26, 1908; re-enlisted Feb. 27, 1908. Am I on my first enlistment, and which pay should I draw, first or second period? Answer: You were in service May 11, 1908, and are in your third year, first enlistment period. As you will be serving in the fifth and sixth years of continuous service before the end of term of enlistment, you will be entitled to pay during such period under the old law, if rate of pay is greater than under the new law.

L. E. M. asks: Enlisted May 11, 1898, discharged June 20, 1899, per G.O. No. 40, A.G.O., 1898; enlisted June 30, 1899, discharged Jan. 8, 1901, for convenience of Government; enlisted Feb. 26, 1903, discharged Feb. 25, 1906; enlisted

March 17, 1908, discharged June 7, 1909, Co. E, 11th Inf., for convenience of Government; re-enlisted June 8, 1909. What period am I in? Answer: You are in your first enlistment period. You were in service May 11, 1908, in the first year of continuous service. There was no prior service that entitled you to re-enlistment.

H. A. W. asks: Is a private entitled to a bonus upon re-enlistment from the U.S.M.C. to the U.S.A.? Answer: If enlisting within three months after discharge from first enlistment.

L. R. asks: (1) Am I entitled to bonus, with service as follows: March 9, 1901, to March 8, 1904; Oct. 17, 1906, to Oct. 16, 1909; re-enlisted Nov. 12, 1909. Answer: On Nov. 12, 1909, you entered second period, and are entitled to bonus. (2) Is a soldier who has been absent without leave for fifteen days entitled to re-enlistment pay and bonus, or would he have to make good the time he was absent without leave to be entitled to such benefits? Answer: Your statement is too indefinite for an answer. A soldier who enlisted prior to May 11, 1908, is not required to make good time lost through absence without leave. If enlisted after May 11, 1908, he is.

W. F. P. asks: Enlisted in Marine Corps Nov. 4, 1901, and was discharged Nov. 4, 1905, and re-enlisted in the U.S. Army Aug. 20, 1908. Can I get re-enlistment pay? Answer: You are entitled to pay for second enlistment period upon enlisting in Army Aug. 20, 1908.

G. H. H. asks: Enlisted Aug. 23, 1901, discharged Aug. 22, 1904; re-enlisted Oct. 4, 1904, discharged Jan. 9, 1906; by reason of G.O. No. 209, W.D., 1905 and G.O. No. 25, Dept. of Colo., 1905; re-enlisted Jan. 10, 1906, discharged Jan. 9, 1909; re-enlisted March 5, 1909. What enlistment period am I now serving, and what pay should I be drawing as corporal? Answer: You were serving in the seventh year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and are in your third enlistment period. Upon re-enlistment March 5, 1909, you entered upon your fourth enlistment period. As you were in the fourth enlistment serving in the United States is entitled to \$30 per month.

FORT SNELLING asks: Enlisted Feb. 24, 1903, discharged Dec. 16, 1905, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Dec. 17, 1905, discharged Dec. 16, 1907; re-enlisted March 1, 1908. What is my pay? Answer: You had six years, four days' continuous service on May 11, 1908, and were serving in the seventh year of continuous service May 11, 1908. You are in your third enlistment period. If you were absent without leave four days or more during your service prior to May 11, 1908, you are in your second enlistment period.

W. McC. asks: What enlistment period am I in? Service as follows: Five years—June 5, 1893, to June 4, 1898; eight months, fifteen days—June 5, 1898, to Feb. 20, 1899; three years—March 17, 1899, to March 16, 1902; three years—April 17, 1902, to April 16, 1905; two years, ten months, seven days—April 27, 1905, to March 6, 1905; discharged to attend Horseholders' School at Fort Riley and re-enlisted March 7, 1908. Answer: Assuming that statement of service set out "April 27, 1905, to March 6, 1905"—"two years, ten months, ten days," should cover period, April 27, 1905, to March 6, 1908, then all service would be continuous, and on May 11, 1908, you were serving in your thirteenth year. You would be in your fifth enlistment period, and will remain in the fifth enlistment period to end of enlistment entered into on March 7, 1908.

E. B. S.—As you fail to give date of present enlistment, it is not possible to answer your question.

G. G. S. asks: Enlisted June 7, 1899, discharged June 26, 1902; re-enlisted July 24, 1902, discharged Feb. 15, 1905, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1905, discharged Feb. 15, 1908; re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1908. What is my correct pay? Answer: You were serving in the ninth year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and are in third enlistment period. You remain in the third enlistment for the remainder of enlistment entered into Feb. 24, 1908. Being in Service May 11, 1908, Cir. 53, W.D., 1909, does not apply.

ANXIOUS asks: Enlisted in Marine Corps July 2, 1900, to serve during minority, and was discharged July 10, 1906, upon expiration of enlistment, a drummer, with character "Very good." I re-enlisted Jan. 8, 1909. Should I not be in my second enlistment period? Answer: Second period.

D. H. asks: Served from April 27, 1898, to May 16, 1899; from June 3, 1899, to June 24, 1902; from Aug. 7, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1905, discharged for convenience of Government; from Jan. 2, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 26, 1908. What period am I in? Answer: You were in the tenth year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and are in your fourth enlistment period.

J. F. B. asks: Enlisted Sept. 22, 1896, discharged Sept. 21, 1899; re-enlisted Sept. 25, 1899, discharged Sept. 24, 1902; enlisted March 25, 1903, discharged March 24, 1906; re-enlisted March 25, 1906, discharged Nov. 17, 1907, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Nov. 18, 1907. On May 11, 1908, I was serving in sixth year continuous service, and entitled to re-enlistment pay, or third enlistment period. Does the decision in Cir. No. 53 entitle me to an enlistment period from March 26, 1906, to Nov. 17, 1907? Answer: Cir. 53, W.D., 1909, does not apply. The third enlistment period is correct.

F. F.—Assuming that you enlisted May 6, 1906, were discharged Feb. 8, 1908, re-enlisted Feb. 8, 1908, and are still in service, you would be in your first enlistment period now.

SUBSCRIBER asks: A and B were discharged for convenience of the Government on Feb. 5, 1905—A with 8 years 7 months 8 days' continuous service; B with 8 years, six months 18 days' continuous service. Both re-enlisted the following day, Feb. 16, 1905, and served to Feb. 15, 1908; both re-enlisted, A on April 24, 1908, and B on May 14, 1908, and both are in the Service at present. (1) In what enlistment period is A serving now? (2) In what enlistment period is

B serving now? (3) In view of the decision published in Cir. 53, W.D., 1909, and of the fact that the enlistment of A was terminated by a discharge for the convenience of the Government, should A be serving in his fourth or fifth enlistment period? Answer: (1) A now in fourth enlistment period. (2) B, upon re-enlistment May 14, entered his fourth enlistment period. See 15 Comp. 340, case of Corporal Lewis. (3) A being in service on May 11, 1908, his enlistment period was determined by the years of continuous service he was then serving in, and provisions set out in Cir. 53, W.D., 1909, are not applicable to his case.

JONES, H.C.—As per statement you were in service May 11, 1908, in your twelfth year of continuous service, and had prior service that entitled you to re-enlistment pay. You are now in the fifth enlistment period and remain therein until discharged, from the time of current enlistment.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, 1910.

The full-dress parade of the Coast Artillery on last Thursday attracted many from the city, as this military pageant always does. Among those whose guests enjoyed the parade were Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Johnstone, who entertained afterward at a tea; Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor served tea, also, to numerous guests. Major James M. Kennedy, of the General Hospital, returned from his short trip to Washington on Friday of last week. The garrison will much miss the Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy has assisted materially in bringing the chapel orchestra to its present perfection, she and Miss Della Jones, both being violins of no mean talents. Col. James D. Glennan is expected soon to relieve Major Kennedy. Lieut. H. K. Rutherford and Lieut. G. E. Goodrich have returned from leave. Miss Ethel Shorb has postponed her departure for a week in order that she may be accompanied on the Eastern trip by her sister, Mrs. John A. Murtagh. Captain Murtagh left Friday for the East, but on account of the illness of one of the children in the family Mrs. Murtagh remained. Miss Shorb is going abroad with Miss Wilson, of Los Angeles, for a year. Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, O.A.C., from Fort Barry, left Monday for Los Angeles to spend a short leave there visiting friends during aviation week. Mrs. Gibner, wife of Lieut. Herbert C. Gibner, Med. Corps, has gone with her husband to his new station at Angel Island. Among patients in the General Hospital is Lieut. William H. Smith, Med. Corps, who has reached the convalescent stage and is to return soon to Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The two sons of Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 7th Inf., left this week for St. Matthew's Military Academy at Burlingame. Mrs. Elliott is at Fort Bayard, N.M., for medical treatment. Lieutenant Elliott is on leave.

Major Gen. T. H. Barry has arrived here from his recent tour of quarters near the Hawaiian Islands. Among recent additions to the garrison are Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelle, O.A.C., who had come over from Fort Baker and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by General Pratt. Lieut. Richard Furnival, O.A.C., and his mother have arrived from Fort Wiley and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. W. A. Waldron.

The Officers' Club now rejoices in 310 members, having had a wonderful growth. The following officers were recently elected: President, General Smith; vice-presidents, General Pippy, of the Colorado National Guard, Col. R. R. Stevens, Dr. Victor Blue; secretary, A. L. B. Davis, of Sausalito; treasurer, Col. F. E. Beck, of the California National Guard; executive committee, Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, Capt. F. W. Stopford, Col. John C. W. Brooks, Col. Nat. P. Phister, Capt. Bevilacqua, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt, U.S.N., Colonels Wilson, Baner, Smith and Woodruff.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Brooks, Med. Corps, entertained at a delightful hop supper on Wednesday night for Miss Barry, Miss Della Jones, Lieutenants Anderson, Ord and Councilman. Mrs. Charles L. Foster will leave soon to visit relatives in New Orleans. Capt. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin are in their new quarters near the General Hospital. James Ord, Jr., of Santa Barbara, is the guest of his cousin, Lieut. J. G. Ord, 30th Inf. Mr. Ord is a candidate for the West Point examination. Lieutenant Ord and Mr. James Ord were dinner guests of the parents of the former in Berkeley on Sunday last.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt, U.S.N., entertained on board the Pensacola for Miss Inez Wilson, the daughter of sister Mrs. Walter Wood King, on Saturday afternoon. Dancing was indulged in and the Pensacola was thronged with a galaxy of beautiful buds, attended by all the eligible uniforms of Army and Navy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck left on Sunday for Los Angeles, where Lieutenant Beck is ordered as Signal Corps representative by the War Department.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5, 1910.

The Wednesday night hop last week was a rather formal affair, yet none the less enjoyable. The receiving line consisted of Major and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Browning and Lieut. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy. Among those present were Lieuts. C. A. Dravo, L. E. Hohl and H. P. Councilman, of Fort Baker; Major Paul Shillock, Lieut. W. W. Harris, Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Lieut. N. E. Ellis, Capt. G. M. Grimes, Lieuts. W. A. Carlton, P. W. Beck, H. S. Naylor, J. G. Ord, J. H. Burns, J. E. Abbott, W. F. L. Simpson, Capt. H. E. McIntyre, L. L. Hopwood, H. C. Gibner, Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, Capt. J. D. Beut, Lieut. H. S. Naylor, Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, Lieut. Goodrich, D. P. Card, E. K. Johnstone, E. B. Pritchett, Mr. Keleher, son of Major T. D. Keleher; Messrs. Fee, Splivalov, Galicia; Captain Berry, of the R.C.S.; Messrs. A. J. Dougherty, W. A. Carlton, Shillock, Browning, Beck, Grimes, Naylor, Kullman, Ashburn, Johnstone, Pickett, Abbott, Gibner and Evans, and the Messrs. Marica Fee, Della Jones, Neal, Anna Peters, Barry, daughter of General Barry; Herdman, McFarland and Marjory Ruckman (daughter of Major John W. Ruckman).

The spirit of hospitality was rampant in the Presidio on Jan. 1, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen setting the pace by holding open house from noon on. Mrs. Lundeen was assisted by her daughter, Miss Marie Lundeen, whose engagement to Lieut. Edwin B. Pritchett was recently announced, as well as by the daughters of Col. H. S. Naylor, Miss Naylor and Miss Brooks, daughter of Major W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps. Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister was next on the official receiving line. Mrs. Phister had as her aids her daughter, Miss Phister, and Miss Barry, daughter of the General. The genial adjutant of the 30th, Capt. Isaac Erwin, was next visited; Mr. George M. Grimes, of the 30th, poured tea for Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. James D. Reams assisted. Among others who held open house were Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, Field Art.; Miss Neal, a sister of the Lieutenant, is their guest for the winter, having arrived recently from New Hampshire.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelle, O.A.C., at Fort Baker, gave a delightful dinner last Wednesday in honor of Miss Marjory Ruckman, the debutante daughter of Major and Mrs. Ruckman. Lieut. Charles E. Meyer, Halstead, and John R. Ellis, O.A.C., were among those invited. After the dinner the party attended the hop at the Presidio. Major William W. Forsyth has returned to the Yosemite, where he is beset by extreme cold, skating parties and newspaper men. Throughout all these hardships the Major bears up well in the conscientious discharge of his duties in the park. His daughter, Mrs. Keyes, whose husband, Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, is at Riley taking his promotion examination, is with Mrs. Forsyth in the East Cantonment. Mrs. Keyes was Miss Helen Forsyth. Another daughter, Mrs. E. R. Warner McCabe, is expected here soon from the Philippines.

During the holidays several enthusiastic sportsmen of the garrison availed themselves of the proffered hospitality of the various gun clubs hereabouts, and satisfied their cravings for canvasbacks and the like. Among those who went were W. W. Brooks, Capt. F. W. Stopford, Capt. A. U. Faulkner, Lieut. P. W. Beck and his small son, Paul, Jr.; Capt. T. Q. Ashburn and Lieut. H. T. Burgin. The last beat the record by securing forty-two geese in half an hour. He refuses even to refer to ducks. Among those who are spending the holidays away on leave are Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. L. Worthington Moseley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ode O. Nichols and Lieutenant Hodges. Among those who attended a dinner



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and theater party on New Year's were Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenants Pritchett and Simpson, Miss Lundeen and Miss Brooks. Mrs. H. B. Hustvedt arrived recently from Decorah, Ia., and is the guest of her son, the Rev. Mr. Hustvedt, at Oakland, awaiting the arrival in February of her son, Mds. O. M. Hustvedt, of the California. Mrs. W. F. De Neidman will be at home at 608 Sixteenth street, Oakland, when her husband goes to the Philippines in February. Lieut. and Mrs. De Neidman have been for five years at Benicia Arsenal and Barracks, and have made many warm friends there. Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., arrived from San Antonio Dec. 31. He comes to headquarters to remain until April 5, when his regiment will sail to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Rethers are at the Hotel Manure. Dr. John H. Hess will soon leave with his charming family for Fort McDowell. Mrs. Hess has been one of the Presidio's most hospitable matrons.

The Army and Navy Club held open house New Year's day for its members and their male friends, strictly a stag affair. A holiday guest in the garrison has been Lieutenant Simpson, 6th Inf., who visited his sister, Mrs. Harold Naylor, and father, Col. William A. Simpson, while awaiting the sailing of the Thomas to-day. Major John H. Beacom arrived in the city on Tuesday from Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., bringing with him the first battalion, the band and headquarters of the 6th Infantry, which sailed on the Thomas to-day. Mrs. John W. Buckman was over from Fort Baker this week. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Whitcomb and daughter, Miss Whitcomb, have returned from Honolulu. Mrs. Whitcomb's mother is Mrs. Ah Fong, whose home is there. Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, who is spending his month's leave at Santa Barbara, will go on to Los Angeles to be present at the International Aviator's Congress there. Another Army representative in Santa Barbara is Miss Genevieve Bainbridge, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hyde. Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, 2d F.A., on leave from the Philippines, occupied the pulpit of Chaplain Jones on Sunday evening. The Chaplain's home is at Redondo Beach.

Sergeant Maloney, U.S. Signal Corps, who lies at the General Hospital seriously injured as the result of a motorcycle accident last Sunday, is slowly improving, though not yet out of danger. Maloney's skull was fractured and he remains in a semi-conscious condition.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 10, 1910.

Thursday night, Dec. 30, the Cavalry and Artillery soldiers gave a minstrel show in the post gymnasium. It was very good and many of the songs were very catchy; it was well attended.

Friday night being New Year's eve an unusually large number attended the ball. The room was beautifully decorated in red and green with flags and guidons adding much to the attractiveness of the decorations. Those in the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Cameron. The dancing kept up until a few minutes before midnight, when all joined in a grand march Col. and Mrs. Hoyle leading. After the march all took hands and danced around in a grand circle until the clock struck twelve, when taps were sounded, all lights put out on the last stroke, reveille was sounded and then all joined in singing "Happy, Happy New Year" to the tune of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

Those receiving New Year's day were Col. and Mrs. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Rhea and Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Ward had received with her Miss Ward. The Cavalry orchestra played all during the reception. Mrs. Hoyle had received with her Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. McNair and Mrs. Sloan. Miss Margaret Hoyle served egg-nog and Miss Fanny Hoyle chocolate. The Artillery band played all morning. After the reception Mrs. Hoyle had a delightful dinner for twenty-eight of her friends.

Saturday three Artillery bridal couples returned to the post—Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Downer Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. Mrs. Magruder was the guest for a few days of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle. Sunday Mrs. Sloan had one of her enjoyable teas. Monday there were very few people at the rink and club, for most of the people were down to see "An American Lord." Those in the box parties were Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford, Captain Kilbreth and Captain Cassels. Lieutenant Swann, Miss Warren, Miss McMahon, Lieutenant Martin, Miss Shannon and Lieutenant Wood; Lieut. and Mrs. Downer, the Misses Garrard, Lieutenants Lewis and Broadhurst; Miss Fanny Hoyle, Lieutenant Winfree, Miss Margaret Hoyle, Lieutenant Higley, Miss Mildred March and Lieutenant Sands. There were several suppers after the theater.

Tuesday the Card Club met at Mrs. Birnie's; the prize was won by Mrs. Tuesday. Tuesday evening Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Averill were hostesses of delightful dinners. Tuesday night Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon gave one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, a cotillion in honor of Miss Shannon. There were about twenty-five couples dancing. Those at the favor table were Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Nicholson. The cotillion was led by Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. There were sets of favors, all of which were very dainty and attractive. Many of the figures were very pretty, and the dance was a great success. After the cotillion a supper was served in the dance hall.

Wednesday afternoon Lieutenant Winfree left for Fort Russell; he had been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle for the past week. Wednesday night the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Warfield's quarters in Carr Hall. Those winning the prizes were Mrs. Hoyle and Captain Booth. That night the Artillery bachelors gave a jolly sleigh ride party out to the bungalow. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut.

and Mrs. Magruder, the Misses Garrard, Miss Hoyle, Miss Warren, Miss Shannon and Miss Commiskey. Lieutenants Swift, Martin, Queney, Sands, Wood and Rumbough. They all gathered around the big fire at the bungalow and toasted marshmallows and popped corn, while Lieutenants Wood and Rumbough made merry with their music on the guitar and mandolin. Friday night Mrs. Shannon had as her guests at dinner Miss Hoyle, Lieutenants Wood and Queney.

Thursday afternoon Misses Helen Nicholson, Esther McMahon, Mary Louise McNair, Nina Cameron and Ruth Harrison returned to the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, after having spent a most delightful two weeks with their parents and friends, who did much for their entertainment. Saturday Miss Shannon left for Duluth, after spending a couple of very pleasant weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Mr. Elliott returned from a three weeks' stay in New York Saturday afternoon. Saturday night he had as his guests at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Commiskey and Lieutenant Commiskey. There was an informal hop Saturday night, the Cavalry band furnishing the music.

Sunday Miss Herr had a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. That afternoon Mrs. Howard gave a delightful tea in Carr Hall, and Mrs. Sloan also gave a tea. Sunday night Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a charming dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Captain Craig, Major Haynes, Lieutenants Higley and Wood.

Major Haynes, A.G. Dept., has leave for two weeks, when he will return with his bride.

Monday, Jan. 3, a son was born to the wife of Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, 6th F.A.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 16, 1910.

Tuesday afternoon the officers and ladies attended a farewell reception given to Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Kromer at the club. The band played and refreshments were served. Those receiving were Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer and Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Grierson entertained at bridge for Miss Williams, her guests being Mrs. Read, Mrs. Dilworth, Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Troxell and Mrs. Cornell. Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Read were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Ryan.

Mrs. Egleton arrived during the week and will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Whitehead. Mr. and Mrs. Linsley, parents of Mrs. Castleman, arrived Tuesday and will make an extended visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman. Capt. J. J. Ryan left Thursday for New York, Philadelphia and Washington to spend a fifteen-day leave.

Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd were hosts at a pretty dinner for Miss Maza Jones, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Lieutenants Colley, O'Donnell and Adair. Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Heynsinger returned Monday after spending the holidays in Philadelphia. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell were hosts at a charming dinner for Colonel Jones, Mrs. O'Donnell, Major and Mrs. Grierson and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. C. T. Boyd was hostess at a beautiful luncheon Friday afternoon for Mrs. R. D. Read, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Addis, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Fleming. Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell were hosts at a prettily appointed dinner for Miss Maza Jones, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Lieutenant Scott, Captain Luhn and Lieutenant O'Donnell.

The Bridge Club met Thursday afternoon at Mrs. McMurdo's. The first prize was won by Miss Williams, the second by Capt. and Mrs. Heynsinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller were hosts at a bridge party. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Heynsinger, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Keyes; the gentlemen's prizes by Lieutenant Troxell, Captains Paxton and Fleming. Delicious refreshments were served. The guests were Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Heynsinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Williams, Miss Gale, Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Graham, Colley and Adair.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope and Lieutenant Pope's sister, Miss Pope, arrived Friday from Tennessee, where they have been spending a two months' leave. Captain Boyd is spending a ten-day leave in New York. Miss Kathleen Jones, who has been visiting Miss Ryan, left Saturday for Montreal, Canada. Miss Williams left Sunday for Lincoln, Neb., after spending several months with her sister, Mrs. Dilworth, and family.

Major and Mrs. Read were hosts at a pretty dinner Saturday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Lieutenants Green and Adair. Capt. J. D. Heynsinger, left Saturday to be absent for about ten days, examining candidates for the Army. Miss Maza Jones entertained the young ladies of the garrison at a pretty luncheon Friday. The table was decorated with white roses, and her guests were Miss Kathleen Jones, Miss Ord, Miss Williams, Miss Ryan, Miss Gale and Miss Jandt.

## FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 3, 1910.

Fort Flagler did itself proud on Christmas of 1909 and established a record for generous "Christmas spirit." Our very efficient chaplain, E. P. Easterbrook, in his usual energetic manner put in a most strenuous season preparatory to a genuine old-fashioned Christmas eve celebration such as is seldom seen in Army posts. A large sum was generously contributed by the officers, which was invested in fruit, confectionery, toys, as well as many useful articles. The post amusement hall was most elaborately decorated with Christmas greens and all the bright-hued paraphernalia possible to procure for such festive occasions, and two large trees were weighed down beneath their gleaming loads of all the season's novelties, and ablaze with myriad tapers.

After a short program rendered most admirably by the children of the post the familiar figure of Santa Claus rushed in on his way to Seattle, accompanied by much jingling of bells and stamping of impatient hoofs, and enlivened the realistic scene for a short time, to the entire satisfaction of the little ones. With the assistance of several of his willing emissaries with nimble fingers and strong lungs, the gifts were rapidly distributed. There were nearly five hundred sixteen-pound sacks filled to overflowing with oranges, apples, candies, nuts and gifts. Not a man, woman or child on or about the reservation was forgotten; soldiers and civilian employees alike received a sack with their names written on. Those for the men contained, in addition to the Christmas goodies, boxes of cigars, or pipes and tobacco, also some funny toys which caused great hilarity in many instances. Those for the women contained Christmas boxes of nice chocolates and dainty stationery. There was about fifty dollars' worth of toys for children and "grown-ups." The last feature of the evening was a distribution by lot of turkeys and chickens to every married soldier. This event was conducted by Captain Hilton, who held the sealed envelope tightly in his hand, while the crowd of about twenty men, who were very much interested in the Christmas doings, pronounced the Christmas eve celebration, the dinner and the elaborate and beautiful decoration of the dining halls the finest he had witnessed in any post.

Saturday night the regular weekly meeting of the Non-Commissioned Staff Club was held at the quarters of one of its members. This club, of about twenty members, was formed in September last, for whist and social entertainment, and has proved very successful. In the early part of

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the evening a tree of goodly proportions and lavishly decorated was lighted, and gifts both useful and ornamental were distributed to everyone present, after which whist was played until midnight, prizes awarded and refreshments served. Sunday a large box of toys, contributed by the soldiers, with fruit, candy, a turkey and other Christmas "fixins" was carried to a family in the little hamlet of Nordland just beyond the reservation, to cheer the hearts of six motherless children, the eldest but twelve years of age. Monday evening a little hop was given in the gayly trimmed dining hall of the 26th Company for the families of the enlisted men, and Wednesday Fort Casey entertained members of the Flagler and Worden garrisons at a hop in the evening.

New Year's eve the whist club met with Mr. and Mrs. Rastard at the lighthouse, and passed one of the most delightful evenings since the inauguration of the club. A delicious lunch was served after the games, the old year was rung out, the New Year rung in by the vigorous keeper of the light, toasts were drunk in the home-brewed native wine of Norway, and merriment reigned until well into the wee sma' hours.

New Year's day was rather a quiet one in the post, the officers and their families all attending the reception and "open house" of the district commander at Fort Worden.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 15, 1910.

Capt. H. A. White, adjutant, 11th Cav., gave the first of a series of lectures to the non-commissioned officers of the regiment on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at the post gymnasium; subject, "Chattanooga Battlefields." In introducing his lecture Captain White informed the non-commissioned officers that their position was an important one, for while a corporal is only on trial as to his fitness for the position, a sergeant's position is more or less permanent, and that he should not be reduced except under unusual circumstances and by court-martial. A sergeant's pay is very good, and hence only the best men should be promoted to that rank. He believed that a first sergeant is second in importance in a troop to the troop commander only. Necessarily, such a man should be specially competent, for he has the immediate supervision of discipline and the handling of the men at all times. The lecture was very interesting and was listened to with the greatest interest by all present. Besides the non-commissioned officers a large number of soldiers, officers and ladies attended. Captain White is now preparing his second lecture, which he intends to give soon.

Col. James Parker, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, has gone on a month's leave. He expects to visit his daughter in Boston, Mass., and his relatives in Newark, N.J. Major Lyster, Med. Corps, is occupying the new major's quarters, one of the brick buildings recently erected. Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., has succeeded Capt. Melvin Rowell, 11th Cav., as quartermaster. Captain Rowell has been assigned to Troop D, his old troop. Gen. Powell Clayton has been visiting his son, Captain Clayton, 11th Cav., for the past few days. Mr. Langhorne, father of Captain Langhorne, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Jr.

Lieut. R. H. Heteick, M.R.C., recently assigned to this post and at present under orders to go to the Philippines, will take an examination on Jan. 17 for a commission as first lieutenant, Med. cal Corps, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Baird on Jan. 14.

Sergeant Knefel, Troop H, 11th Cav., was married to Miss Beas Adeock, of Chattanooga, Tenn., by Chaplain Waring, 11th Cav., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12.

Pvt. Charles Ryan, Troop C, 11th Cav., died from a fractured skull on Saturday, Jan. 8, and was buried with full military honors in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sunday, Jan. 9. This is only the second death in the regiment since taking station here.

Last Sunday the football season closed after an exciting game between the 1st and 3d Squadrons, which ended with a 0-0 score. It is remarkable that there have been four tie games, and the highest score in any one game was 11-0. Not a single game lacked excitement and interest. The men played with all their energy and for blood, and yet there was not a single instance of dirty play, and no injuries of any account to any of the players. While the players are glad that the strenuous days of football are over, the spectators, both from the post and from the city, are sorry that they must wait another year to see any more of this interesting game.

The moving pictures attract large crowds. The free shows are given twice a week in the post gymnasium under personal direction of Chaplain Waring, who takes a very deep interest in providing amusements for the enlisted men. The machine is Pathe, and the pictures are thrown on a sheet ninety feet distant. The post school for enlisted men continues to hold the interest of the soldiers. Over a hundred men are in regular attendance and five teachers are required.

The 11th Cavalry Social Club held one of its regular dances Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, in the post gymnasium. It was largely attended by people from the post and from Chattanooga. The officers gave a dance in the post gymnasium on Friday evening, Jan. 14, in honor of Col. and Mrs. James and Miss Shuttleworth. Colonel James is an officer of the British army and military attaché to the British Ambassador, Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. James and Miss Shuttleworth are guests of Captain Cushman.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1910.

Major and Mrs. Edwin Pendleton were hosts for a handsome dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Gideon Van Poole, of Fort Sheridan, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis. While the old castle presented the appearance of an ice palace, with a courtyard of brilliant snow, an atmosphere and color of spring prevailed within; the table was centered with a basket of golden daffodils, and the candles were shaded with yellow. Major and Mrs. Pendleton's guests were Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Davis, Miss Mitchell, Capt. Willard Newbill, Field Art., Captain Davis and Capt. Franklin S. Hutton. Mrs. Davis entertained at bridge for her guest last week; the honors, a pretty pack of cards in a case and a new book, went to Mrs. Howard Perry and Miss Adams.

A number of the officers and ladies attended Col. H's hop at the 74th's armory on Friday evening. Lieutenants Keeler and Jacobs, of Fort Niagara, came down for the affair. The party left the hop before midnight, going to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Perry to enjoy a delicious hot supper, the honor guest being Mrs. Van Poole. Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, of Fort Niagara, were callers in the post last week, also the



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Chaplain, the Rev. Stephen R. Wood. Major Henry Styer dined at the Castle on Saturday evening, en route to Massachusetts. Col. Henry Wygant paid his respects to Major and Mrs. Pendleton a few days ago. Colonel Wygant has a son in business in Buffalo.

A bridge club has been formed at Fort Porter, to meet every two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat arrived from Fort Slocum Wednesday morning and are located in quarters No. 9. Capt. Paul J. Gallagher, who has recently been promoted from the 29th, is expected to-day to be Captain Straat's guest. He is en route to see his family in Texas and Kentucky.

The back parade is now a fine skating rink. The children of the entire neighborhood are delighted over this skating rink, and it is a merry sight in the afternoon.

A few evenings ago Brig. Gen. Lauren Pettibone and staff reviewed the 65th Regiment in their handsome armory in the presence of three to four thousand people. The drill and movements were executed with that military precision for which the 65th has long been noted, and the parade was an unqualified success. One of the strong points of the regiment is its hospital corps, regarding which Captain Davis, the post surgeon at Fort Porter, has expressed himself in the highest terms. Recently Captain Davis was appointed by the War Department to inspect this branch of the Service.

### CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Dec. 1, 1909.

The past two months have been marked with many events. Oct. 4 Dr. and Mrs. Moncrief left to take station in Iloilo. Oct. 8 the Post Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Weeks at the residence of the former. On the 16th Mrs. Farnham went to Manila to visit her sister, Mrs. Younglof, and to meet her mother, Mrs. Glen Denning, whom she expected to arrive from the States on the November transport. Oct. 16 Lieutenant Kelley left with a detachment of six men on a mapping expedition. He returned on the last day of the month.

Nov. 8 the mail from Manila contained the first definite information concerning our orders for departure and home stations. All are very much pleased with Fort Crook and Fort Logan H. Roots. The 3d Battalion has been selected for the latter post. The postponement of departure to May 15 was a great disappointment, though, especially to two of the officers who recently announced their engagements.

On Nov. 8 Mrs. Hartigan returned from Manila with her mother, Mrs. Elder, who came over on the November boat. Mrs. Elder will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan for a few months and then tour Japan. Nov. 10 Major Lassiter, I.G., arrived and devoted the following week to a rigid inspection of the post.

On the evenings of Nov. 17, 18, 19 and 20, "Wigs and Masks," a minstrel and vaudeville show, was given in the post gymnasium by local talent. The entertainments were full of life and humor. Great credit is due to Lieut. O. T. Griffith, the manager. The company was drawn from the enlisted men of the command. At each performance the hall was crowded to its capacity, and an equally successful performance was given in Iloilo on the following Saturday evening.

Thanksgiving day was marked by the usual toothsome discourses over the national bird. A sudden storm descended upon the post about an hour after dark without warning, a

blast of heavy wind and rain from the northeast. The tall flagstaff was broken off at the base. The storm cleared as quickly as it arrived.

Nov. 21 quite a party of Jossman people returned from more or less extended travels. Captain Normoyle and Capt. G. H. B. Smith, with their families, toured China and Japan. In the latter country they witnessed the Imperial Review of the Japanese army, about 80,000 men passing before them. Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Glen Denning came from Manila, also Lieutenant Weeks, who went up to see Mrs. Weeks safely started for Hong Kong en route for the States, via Canada. Nov. 23 Lieut. and Mrs. Brady left for Tacloban for temporary station. Lieutenant Brady is to care for the interests of the Government between the departure of the 14th and the arrival of the 6th Infantry.

Late in October the machine-gun platoons from all over the division began to arrive at Camp Jossman. Lieutenant Bowen, 20th Inf., is in direct charge of them. The facilities here on Guimaras are particularly good for the class of target practice needed for machine guns, and the platoons are here for that purpose. General Brush has offered a cash prize for the highest ultimate standing. The rivalry between the platoons is keen, and in another week should be completed. The presence of all these visiting officers, some of whom have their families with them, makes this post more populous than it ever has been since the arrival of the 4th, in April, 1908.

### FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 16, 1910.

Miss Borden entertained Friday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell gave a supper Monday evening after the bridge tournament. Mrs. William B. Banister entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. Silas Wolf won the honor. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, on Monday evening, gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Howard, of Duluth, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur. Capt. John H. Harker entertained Tuesday evening for the officers of the "War Party." The Evening Card Club met Thursday at Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur's.

Lieut. George H. Paine, 5th Field Art., arrived Thursday from New York. Miss Miller, of St. Paul, spent the week-end with Mrs. George T. Everett. Mrs. Wright Walker, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris, returned Thursday to her home in Minneapolis.

The officers and ladies gave an informal dance Friday evening in the post gymnasium. Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., who has spent the past four months at his home in Pennsylvania, returned Wednesday. Mrs. Charles Norton, who was the guest of Major and Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, returned Wednesday to her home in Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson had at dinner Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Major and Mrs. William B. Banister. Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, on Sunday evening, gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot.

Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Wednesday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Honors were won by Major Griffith and Mrs. Banister. The bridge tournament, which has been in progress for the past eight weeks at the Officers' Club, ended Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead winning first prize, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell second and Capt. and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr third. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Sunday evening at dinner in honor of Mrs. Lowery, who was playing in "The Thief" at the Metropolitan in St. Paul and is well known in Army circles. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead, Major Hutton, Captains Farr and Mason.

Fifty members of the post Y.M.C.A. made up an outing party in a chartered car Tuesday to the Pillsbury Mills and other points of interest in Minneapolis. At the Y.M.C.A. building at Tenth and Mary streets, a supper was served and the visitors were given the freedom of all the athletic departments. Similar trips will be taken to other cities from time to time.

Mrs. William Gorman Gambrell, wife of Major Gambrell, Pay Dept., gave a series of bridge parties during the week. Mrs. Wilder, wife of Capt. William T. Wilder, of Fort Crook, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Watkins, of Holly avenue, St. Paul, returned Saturday to her home.

### FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Dec. 2, 1909.

The regular weekly officers' hop was held at Schofield Hall last Saturday evening. A good crowd of officers and ladies were in attendance from the city, and a very enjoyable evening was passed. Music was by the band of the 12th Infantry.

Major Mallory, 12th Inf., who has been on sick report, has returned to duty.

The bands of the 7th and 12th Infantry have finished their target practice with the rifle and will have pistol practice in a short time. The band of the 12th Cavalry are at rifle practice this week.

Last Thursday evening an entertainment was given at the hospital for the patients. The talent was furnished by the attendants and some men from the troops at the post. Major Collins was sponsor for the affair, and a very enjoyable evening was furnished.

Captain Toffey, adjutant of the 7th Infantry, was one of the officers invited to witness the battle practice of the Pacific Fleet, and he has been out with the cruisers to witness their target practice and night drills. Lieutenant McBride, Phil. Scouts, is sick at the Post Hospital. He was recently transferred from the division hospital at Manila.

There will be a union service at the Y.M.C.A. library this evening, and address by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rossiter, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Manila. Several ministers from the city and the chaplains of the post will be in attendance. Dr. Rossiter's topic will be "Prayer in Christ's Name." Mr. William Garston, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Olongapo, is spending a few days at the post, a most welcome visitor, as the soldiers are very appreciative of his interesting remarks and his genial personality.

The basketball league, recently formed, will play two games to-morrow evening, at this post, between the Fort McKinley Y.M.C.A. and the Manila team; at Columbia Club between the Columbias and 3d Battalion team, 7th Infantry. These four teams comprise the league, and a game will be played each week, either at the post or in the city.

The following officers of the 12th Cavalry arrived on the Sheridan and have joined their regiment at the post: Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, Lieut. J. M. Burroughs and I. P. Swift. Captain Watson, 7th Inf., arrived on the Sheridan with his wife and daughter, and has joined his regiment at this post. He has been assigned to quarters No. 44. Captain Watson commands Co. M.

### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 12, 1910.

The snowfall, last Thursday, is said to have exceeded any since weather observations have been established in Cincinnati. Everyone turns out in full force these white days and walks, about retreat time, while tea is served at five regularly at many of the quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Marquart have had as their guest, Thursday and Friday, Miss Luff, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Harrison Browne left Saturday for Washington, D.C., where he will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam. Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion have had as their guest the past week Miss Elizabeth Berger, of Kentucky.

The New Year's hop Friday evening was largely attended, and a very successful affair. The hall was very well arranged and the supper excellent. Dr. and Mrs. Dawe, the Doctor's mother, chaperoned a crowd of young people from the High lands. Among them were the Misses Betty and Margaret

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Wadsworth. Those in the receiving line were Col. and Miss Mansfield, Major and Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion.

Lieut. William W. Boddie, en route from Washington to his battalion at Fort Assiniboine, paid a flying visit here Monday. Capt. J. G. Workizer, also on his way to Fort Assiniboine, who has been detailed away from the regiment ever since its departure for the islands in 1906, stopped over night in the garrison last week. Mrs. Workizer will join the Captain some time in February. Mrs. L. O. Mathews has been confined to the house for the past week, suffering with a severe cold.

Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Price and Capt. and Mrs. Harris on New Year's. On Tuesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Ball were at home to the officers and ladies of the garrison, in honor of Judge and Mrs. Downer, of Bowdler, Colo., and Lieutenant Ball's sister, Mrs. Nelson, of New York. The flowers used throughout the rooms were ferns and pink and white double carnations. Miss Mansfield, in silver gray, poured tea in the dining room, and Mrs. Harris, in blue, served the delicious salad from a large and exceedingly handsome silver platter. Mrs. Nelson wore white, with a unique dull gold necklace, cut in square pendants. Mrs. Ball was charming in pale blue crepe, with a tiny silver-leaved wreath in her dark hair. Mrs. Downer, unfortunately, was indisposed and not visible during the reception.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 15, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott entertained last Wednesday evening with a delightful bridge party for the members of the garrison and a few of their friends from town. The house was gay with military decorations and quantities of carnations. Prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Upham, Mr. Miller and Dr. Stallman. The last meeting of the Regimental Bridge Club was held with Mrs. John S. Upham, when Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh and Mrs. F. M. Miller won the prizes.

Miss Amanda Holmgren, who has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh, has returned to her home in Logan. The exact date of her marriage to Lieutenant Santschi has not been set, but it will take place early in February. Lieut. Ned M. Green is back after a visit with his people in New York. Major and Mr. James M. Arrasmith expect to leave soon for a visit with relatives in the East.

Captain Uline has been under the weather for two weeks, but is slowly improving. Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser is giving a series of lectures on maps and map reading before the officers of the Utah National Guard which are arousing considerable interest among the officers and the non-commissioned officers as well. Lieutenant Wieser has made a special study of the subject, and is one of the best posted officers in the 15th along this special line.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, constructing engineer in charge of the new buildings, is back after spending some time in Los Angeles, where he went for the holidays. The new buildings are progressing at a very satisfactory rate, the laying of the hardwood floors having been begun. Lieutenant Adams is back after spending the holidays in San Francisco with friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter, who have spent some time on the coast, are expected home about the middle of the month. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, who has been away on sick leave for some months, is now in San Francisco, but will be back at the post shortly. Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton will leave about the middle of the month for Fort McKenzie, Wyo., where Chaplain Axton is to be stationed.

### SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 12, 1910.

The work of rebuilding the golf course is now completed and an open tournament, match play, will be held on Jan. 16. The new course, which is slightly longer than the old one, is a rearrangement of the locations of the old greens and still includes the drive into and out of the moat at El Morro, but the grading and leveling of the slopes, and filling up the trenches and ditches on the south side of the driveway remove the discomfort of the old course and make the play much more pleasurable without materially decreasing the hazards. This post has never looked so well as it does now with all the unsightly fences removed, El Morro parade and the south slopes leveled over and well grassed, and with a first class baseball diamond, running track and golf course.

The Infantry baseball team, by winning its final game with the Red D team last Saturday, clinched the 1909 pennant of the San Juan Baseball Association, and the fight for second place now lies between the Marine team and the Red D. This is the second successive pennant won by the Army team, and its success has aroused so much interest in athletics that steps are now being taken to organize a track team under the direction of Lieutenant Orbeta.

Col. and Mrs. Howze entertained at dinner on Wednesday last for Capt. and Mrs. McGill, of the Marine Corps; Capt. and Mrs. Griffith, Commissioner of Education and Mrs. E. G. Dexter and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shanton. Miss Charlotte Gilvlie, sister of Mrs. Munroe McFarland, is visiting the Misses Field. Capt. Laurance Angel, student officer at the School of the Line, has been transferred from Co. A to the unassigned list, and Capt. O. P. Townshend has been transferred from Co. G to Co. A, and has taken command at Fort San Cristobal. Misses Harriot Howze and Bena Field are spending the week with Mrs. McFarland at Cayey.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 4, 1910.

The first of Mrs. Howze's series of semi-monthly receptions was given on Tuesday of Christmas week and was well attended, all the Service people and many civilian friends of Col. and Mrs. Howze being present. This was followed by a large and very enjoyable hop, given by the officers and ladies of the post at the Infantry Barracks on Christmas eve. The Mayflower, with the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Keen, Major Corps, and a party of personal friends of Secretary Dickinson, arrived on Sunday, Dec. 26, and the ensuing week was a busy one. The Secretary and the officers accompanying him came here for the purpose of getting first-hand information on conditions in the island, which has recently been placed under the authority of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and they went into matters thoroughly. They were the guests during their stay of Governor Colton and held daily conferences at the Government House with officials and citizens.

On Monday night Governor Colton gave an official dinner to the party, which was attended by Commodore Rohrer, Colonel Howze, the judges of the Federal and Insular Courts and members of the Executive Council. On Tuesday evening Secretary Dickinson, accompanied by General Edwards and Governor Colton, tendered a review, followed by the music drill by the six companies of the Porto Rico Regiment. The ceremony was witnessed by the largest crowd that has gathered



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ered on El Morro parade since the American occupation, and the Secretary took occasion to congratulate Colonel Howze on the excellent appearance and fine drill of his command. After the review the party inspected the Infantry Barracks and adjourned to Captain Field's quarters, where refreshments were served.

On Tuesday night Colonel Howze entertained the official party at dinner, Mrs. Howze, Miss Colton, Mrs. Field and Madame Luchetti being the ladies present. The dinner was followed by the largest and most brilliant reception yet given at Casa Blanca. Wednesday was given over to the business men of the city, and the day closed with a dinner at Santos Filippi's, given by the recently organized Board of Trade. On Thursday Colonel Howze and the Secretary's party went to Ponce by automobile, stopping at Cayey for lunch with Major McFarland, and returning to San Juan by rail from Arecibo in time for a dinner at the Country Club and a dance at the Union Club on Friday night.

On Saturday night Major Morrow gave a Dutch dinner at San Geronimo, which was voted a great success and developed some hitherto unsuspected vocal talent "in our midst" that can be utilized to possible advantage on similar occasions in the future. On Sunday morning Colonel Howze conducted Secretary Dickinson, General Edwards and Governor Colton over the reservation and discussed with them the proposed exchange of property between the War Department and the Insular authorities, which will result in the abandonment of a large part of the post of Henry Barracks, at Cayey, and an increase of the post of San Juan. Secretary Dickinson expressed himself as favoring the exchange. On Sunday night Governor Colton gave a farewell dinner to the Secretary and his party. Captain Snowden and Lieutenant Rowcliff, of the Mayflower, and Capt. and Mrs. Field, of the Army, were the guests.

During the week two games of baseball were played between the Infantry and the Porto Rico teams. The Biens won both, 7-5 and 6-5, but it is only fair to admit that the winners had to play ball to take the games. The Mayflower team showed high class, notwithstanding the fact that they had had no practice for several months, during which they have been playing football and defeating all comers.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 15, 1910.

On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts entertained at dinner Col. H. M. Andrews, Major Duval, Lieut. W. H. Dodds and Mr. J. P. Quinette. A very handsome dinner was given on Sunday evening by Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins for Col. H. M. Andrews, Mr. J. P. Quinette, Dr. H. W. Hopkins, Mrs. F. P. Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quinette, of Lawton.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins entertained at bridge on Monday evening. Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., was hostess on Tuesday morning at a card party, followed by an elaborate luncheon, served at small tables. All the ladies of the garrison and a few ladies from Lawton were invited. Five hundred was the game indulged in, Mrs. C. B. Thummel being awarded the first prize and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins the second. It was one of the nicest affairs of the season. Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts entertained informally at bridge on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Bell entertained the Five Hundred Card Club at her quarters on Wednesday afternoon. Her guests were Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Margetts, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Thummel and Miss Bell. Dainty refreshments were served, and the prize, a pair of silk stockings, was won by Mrs. Hopkins.

The concert by the orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band on Wednesday evening was well attended. Miss Bell entertained at bridge on Thursday evening. Mr. J. N. Greeley was host at the weekly meeting of the Five Hundred Card Club on Friday evening. The players were Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. O. Deems, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Thummel, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Bell, Major Duval, Lieut. W. H. Dodds and Lieutenants Bateman and Turner. The prizes were won by Miss Bell and Mrs. Margetts. After the game a delicious supper was served and dancing was indulged in until midnight. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band furnished the music.

#### NAVAL MILITIA NOTES.

The Massachusetts Naval Militia has secured the U.S. cruiser Chicago for its use, and the ship will be at the Boston Navy Yard about Feb. 15. The securing of the Chicago means a great deal to the organization, which has been without a permanent ship since the old Minnesota was turned over to the Department about nine years ago. Another fact highly appreciated in connection with the securing of the Chicago is that Secretary Meyer has granted something that a former state organization has—a ship in the first reserve placed at its disposal, with an officer and forty men to "keep ship" and incidentally aid in instructing both officers and men. The assignment means a great saving to Massachusetts, for it would be practically impossible for the state to maintain a ship the size of the Chicago, owing to the cost. This will be done by the Navy Department, and there are a number of other things about a ship in reserve that will effect saving to the state. It is the intention of the Navy Department now that Massachusetts shall have a mobile ship, so that the whole brigade can perform its tour of duty on her, instead of being divided among the ships of the Atlantic Fleet or on a couple of auxiliary cruisers. The Chicago is rated as a second-class cruiser. She is of 4,500 tons' displacement, 325 feet long, 48 feet 2 1/2 inches beam, and a draft of 19 feet, with an estimated

speed of seventeen knots. Her battery consists of four 8-inch guns and fourteen 5-inch guns, and in the secondary battery she has seven 6-pounders, two one-pounders, two machine guns and a field gun. She will easily accommodate the entire naval brigade, which numbers approximately 575 officers and men.

#### FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Mo., Jan. 16, 1910.

Lieut. H. W. Elliot, M.R.C., arrived last week and has been entertained at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Reno until his own quarters could be put in proper condition.

Tonsillitis has been very fashionable of late. About ninety men were on sick report at one time, and several of the officers and ladies have been afflicted.

Through the efforts of Mr. Dunmore a Chapman-Alexander service was held on the post on the afternoon of Jan. 13. All duty was suspended, except the necessary guard and fatigue, by order of Major Barrette. The meeting was a very interesting one, and many of the men are availing themselves of the special boats to attend the revivals in the city. The skating rink is in fine condition, and those who are not enjoying tonsillitis are taking advantage of the mild weather and the fine ice.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon have returned from their wedding trip and will be at home at Fort Levee after Feb. 1.

Friday evening a reception and dance were given at Fort Williams as a farewell to Col. and Mrs. John V. White. Those attending from Fort McKinley were Major and Mrs. Barrette and Miss Biddle. Lieutenants Avery, Marsh, Clark and Gage. Colonel White leaves Jan. 17 for Fort Hancock, N.J. Major Barrette is in command of the district until the arrival of Colonel Newcomb.

The ladies of the post have formed a reading club, which meets every Tuesday morning. The hostess reads while the other ladies sew. This is an informal gathering and promotes cordiality as well as industry. Mrs. Munroe was the hostess at the last meeting.

#### FORT MOTT NOTES.

Salem, N.J., Jan. 14, 1910.

Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald attended the annual reception and luncheon, given by the directors of the Salem National Banking Association of Salem, N.J., on Tuesday, Jan. 11. The affair was one of Salem's dainty events, and entirely managed by the officials of the association.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Lyon, of Fort Du Pont, Del., is about to leave for the Philippine Islands. Major and Mrs. Hunter have been entertaining their nephew, Mr. Woodward, of Newark, N.J., during the past week. Lieutenant Hickok was in Philadelphia last Tuesday attending a meeting of the Historical Society.

Mr. A. H. Woodward, jr., of Newark, N.J., has been spending a few days with Major and Mrs. Hunter. The ice in the Delaware River is so heavy that the trips of the stanch little Philadelphia, between Fort Mott and Fort Du Pont, are made with some difficulty.

Mrs. S. J. Smith gave a pretty afternoon tea to the ladies of the post last Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. K. F. Baldwin arrived at the post a few days ago and are nicely settled in their new home. Lieutenant Baldwin has been detailed as post adjutant. A fine vaudeville and moving picture show was given at the "new post hall" Thursday night, and was greatly appreciated by a large audience. Chaplain Smith has made arrangements with the Lubin Film Service Company for a series of first class films for the winter season.

#### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 12, 1910.

Everybody is back from leave by now, of course, and affairs are running along in their usual routine, except for the boat schedule, which is very irregular owing to the immense amount of ice in the Potomac. Lately one trip to town a day has been all that the tug Swartout can manage.

New Year's eve Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham gave a very informal little party to watch the old year out and welcome the new year in. Their guests were Lieuts. Allison Deans, Chester R. Snow, Theodore M. Chase and Dr. M. H. Darnall. New Year's eve the enlisted men belonging to the Social Amusement Club also entertained with a dance for their friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown had Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Major Gifford as their dinner guests Tuesday evening.

Major Davis has returned, with Mrs. Davis. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Major Gifford. Great regret is felt that Dr. Morris has received his order for the Philippines. He will sail with Mrs. Morris and "Bill" on the March transport.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 12, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Miller spent a couple of days here, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett.

Mrs. Hamilton received the officers of the 9th Cavalry on New Year's day, assisted by Mrs. Sterrett. Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at supper Thursday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Miller. Their guests were Major Maccomb, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Fair and Lieutenant Engel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg entertained at dinner New Year's day. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Feché, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett. Lieut. and Mrs. Fair entertained Capt. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett at dinner Friday evening.

### THE NAVY.

#### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 18. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Fourth Division.

Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. Arrived Jan. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELIO (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The vessels of the Pacific Fleet are now at Yokohama, Japan, where they will remain until the 20th instant, when they will leave for Honolulu, where they are due to arrive on Feb. 1. Upon arrival of the fleet at Honolulu the Commander-in-Chief will shift his flag from the Tennessee to the California, and the Tennessee and Washington will be detached from the fleet and will proceed in company to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for repairs. The remaining vessels of the fleet will remain at Honolulu until Feb. 8, when they will proceed to the West Coast.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

TENNESSEE, A.O., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Yokohama, Japan.

CALIFORNIA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived Jan. 17 at Yokohama, Japan.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived Jan. 17 at Yokohama, Japan.

WASHINGTON, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At Yokohama, Japan.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.O., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Arrived Jan. 15 at Yokohama, Japan.

COLORADO, A.O., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Arrived Jan. 17 at Yokohama, Japan. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson ordered to command.

MARYLAND, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Jan. 17 at Yokohama, Japan.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Jan. 15 at Yokohama, Japan.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. Arrived Jan. 10 at Yokohama, Japan.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Yokohama, Japan.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Jan. 12 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

#### Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Emory F. Clement. Sailed Jan. 18 from Swatow, China, for Hong Kong, China.

CHIANQUA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chianquas will be brought home in the spring, to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Brown. At Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L.



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Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands. SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William C. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China. VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China. WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr Edward Lloyd Jr. Sailed Jan. 18 from Swatow, China, for Hong Kong, China.

In Reserve. MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs. PISCATAQUA. Bttn. William Fremgen. At Cavite, P.I. WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Jan. 6 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Panama en route to the Atlantic Coast, via the Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Norfolk, Va.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. En route from Cavite, P.I., to Boston, Mass., via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The orders directing that the Chicago be placed out of commission at Philadelphia have been revoked.

CHOULAW (tug). Chief Bttn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry E. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Jan. 12 from Guam for Honolulu. The Denver is en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Sailed Jan. 16 from Portsmouth, N.H., for New York, en route to the West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz. At Boca del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerf. Sailed Jan. 12 from Guam for Honolulu. The Galveston is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed Jan. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Petterson, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Arminstead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). At the naval station, Honolulu. The Iroquois has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Sailed Jan. 11 from Boca del Toro, Panama, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived Jan. 9 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived Jan. 15 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived Jan. 16 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery

M. Taylor. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the New Orleans, which are expected to take about a month, the vessel will proceed to the Asiatic Station.

NEW YORK, A.C., 19 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. In reserve.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (G.). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Paducah will leave Portsmouth about Jan. 20 for Guantanamo to resume duty in the West Indies.

PEORIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. Arrived Jan. 14 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. Sailed Jan. 14 from Guam for Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAESCO (tug). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Jan. 14 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Jan. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION (tug). Chief Bttn. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived Jan. 8 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPOAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS (tug). Bttn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. Sailed Jan. 15 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Jan. 12 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STINGRAY (submarine). Lieut. John Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CAESAR (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOKES (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## BURNED AND ITCHED

Eczema on Hand, Arms, Legs and Face—It Was Something Terrible.

## COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA

"About fifteen or eighteen years ago eczema developed on top of my hand. It burned and itched so much that I was compelled to show it to a doctor. He pronounced it ringworm. After trying his different remedies the disease increased and went up my arms and to my legs, and finally on my face. The burning was something terrible. I went to another doctor, who had the reputation of being the best in town. He told me it was eczema. His medicine checked the advance of the disease, but no further. I finally concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies, and found relief in the first trial. I continued until I was completely free from the disease, and I have not been troubled since. C. Burkhardt, 236 W. Market St., Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Earl R. Shipp.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the Iris at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., the vessel will proceed to San Diego, Cal., to be moored there for an indefinite period for service as a stationary base for torpedo vessels in that vicinity.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

### First Torpedo Division.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Albert C. Read. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboots: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes.

### Reserve Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederic V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of receiving and station ships, state training ships, tugs, vessels out of commission, and vessels loaned to the naval militia, this week.]

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

##### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

##### Departments in United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E



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will tell you that a mixed-by-guess-work drink can never be as good as a CLUB COCKTAIL, mixed-to-measure.

Try this out—just once. Say "CLUB COCKTAILS" to your dealer. Your sense of taste will then prove your common sense.

CLUB COCKTAILS are the fussless kind, always ready for use. Just strain through cracked ice and drink.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

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Hartford New York London

and H. Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G. Honolulu; I. K. L. and M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D. Manila, P.I.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Will proceed to Ft. Russell, Wyo., for station April 1, 1910. F. and L. Manila, P.I., arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L. March 2, 1905; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from Manila for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, to be stationed as follows: Hqrs. and one battalion to Ft. Walla Walla; six troops to Presidio of S.F.; and two troops to Boise Bks., Idaho.  
2d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived January, 1910; Troops A and E, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.  
4th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.  
13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 6, 1909.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K, Manila, arrived December, 1909; D. Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910; M. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila March 5, 1910; L. Boise Bks., Idaho. To sail March 5 for Manila.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Meyer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; A and B will sail for Manila June 5, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, Ft. Meyer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; Battery C will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levet, Me.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	85th. Ft. Cassey, Wash.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	93d. Ft. Stevens, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. To sail for Manila, March 5, 1910.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	105th. Honolulu, H.I.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	114th. Ft. Stevens, N.Y.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
35th. Manila. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1910, for station at Ft. Monroe, 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
	128th. Ft. McGraw, N.Y.
	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
	132d. Ft. Turnbull, Conn.
	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
	139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
	142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
	146th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
	147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
	149th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
	150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
	151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.
	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
	156th. Ft. Castle, N.H.
	157th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
	158th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
	159th. Honolulu, H.I.
	160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
	162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
	163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
	164th. Jackson Bks., La.
	165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th.

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### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.  
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1909.  
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Crook, Neb., and Ft. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. To sail from S.F. for Manila Jan. 5, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. Arrived June 4, 1909.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail from S.F. for Manila April 6, 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. Feb. 15, 1910, and will be divided between Ft. Harrison and Missoula, Mont., and Ft. Lincoln, N.D.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. To sail from S.F. for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.I., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.  
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, N.Y.; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station.  
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. March 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Bliss and McIntosh, Tex., and Ft. Clark, Texas.  
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
31st Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; B and C, Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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We have printed our large new catalogue for 1910, numbered 78, which we desire to place in the hands of every reader of this publication. We are now occupying our new, large cement building in Chicago, said to be the largest structure in the world. Also, we have a large, new, nine-story cement building at Kansas City for the convenience of patrons in the West and Southwest. In these mammoth buildings, devoted entirely to our own business, we possess every facility for carrying and handling the very largest stocks of goods of all kinds, and are thus able to make prompt shipments. We guarantee to suit the purchaser or refund his money, and have lived up to that broad guarantee for 37 years.

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